The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

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The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1885.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIX, NO 23
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIX, NO 16

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SELECT STORY.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

Alice Crawford stops on the stair and listens. She hears the sound of singing in the parlor, and one of the voices thrills her as no other voice has ever done—Kingsley Dunham's voice.

"He is singing with her," she says, and a shadow crosses her face and settles in her eyes, making them look as if tears are not far away. She puts out her hand with a gesture of repulsion, as if to put away fate. "She does not need his love as I do," she cries, with a bitter, rebellious feeling at her heart. "I more than half believe she does not care for it. But he thinks she does. And she will accept it, while I, who would value it more than all the world, or a thousand worlds, am left to remember and regret that the only man's love I ever cared for was not for me."

Then the outstretched, rebellious hand drops heavily at her side, and tears come. Hot, passionate tears, fresh from the heart that is full of the dumb ache that comes to those who believe that their love is valued as lightly as a wayside flower would be by the man to whom it is given.

Then she listens again. She hears Mary Grayle's voice, clear and flute-like in its sweetness, but it makes no such music in her heart as that other voice does. Years may come and go, but the sound of that voice will linger there forever. Her heart will be haunted by it as a life is haunted by the ghost of a dead but unforgotten love. Her's will be a haunted heart and a haunted life, she thinks, as she hears Kingsley Dunham's voice ring out in silver melody in the song he is singing with Mary Grayle.

"I am a foolish creature," she says presently. "Aren't you ashamed of yourself, Alice Crawford? To love a man who cares nothing for you and behave in this silly way about it! Haven't you any pride? If you have it's time you began to make use of it. A woman is a fool to give her heart to any man unasked, and yet——"

And yet Alice Crawford knows, as many other women do, that many a woman's heart is given without the asking. A feeling of shame comes over her to think it is so in her case, but she knows it is useless to deny the truth.

She brushes away her tears and forces herself to be calm. She then goes down the stairs and enters the parlor.

Miss Grayle looks around from the piano as she comes into the room, and says:

"Kingsley has just been wondering why you did not come. We want your help. He has brought us some new music."

Alice Crawford hardly dares trust herself to look at the man who stands by the piano. But she feels his eyes upon her, and it is as if he compelled her to look at him. In the look she gives him there is something like defiance. He has made her love him—without knowing it, perhaps—and she will not let him see how her heart responds to his slightest touch if she can help it. She has resolved to conquer her heart. Pride shall help her to do it.

Ah! but it is easier to talk of conquering hearts than to do it. She will find it so.

Kingsley Dunham bows, with a smile brightening his eyes as sunshine brightens a spring that has been in shadow.

"We have missed your voice sadly in our singing," he says. "Shall we go over the music again, now that you are here to try it with us?"

"If you please," she answers, and goes to the piano and puts Miss Grayle between the man she loves and herself. It is a fitting action. Had not Miss Grayle come between their lives?

Then they sing.

Alice Crawford has never sung more brilliantly, but there is something in her singing that Kingsley Dunham has never noticed before—something that jars like a discord. They are out of tune, as many other voices and lives have been.

Once she looks toward him and catches him watching her with an earnest, puzzled look in his face. He seems to be trying to comprehend her or her mood.

A flush of color comes into her cheeks and she turns away abruptly. Does he guess her secret? The thought brings with it a kind of fierce anger. It is hard enough to know that she loves him; she cannot bear to feel a man's elation over her weakness. Anything but that.

By-and-by they tire of singing. They sit down together and talk of this and that. She feels that Kingsley Dunham is watching her, and she is on guard over her heart. Her mood is changeable. One moment she is gay and her conversation sparkles with wit and jest. Then, suddenly, she seems to shrink back into a cold reserve.

He has never felt that he understood her, and less to-night than ever before. She is a puzzle to him. It perplexes and fascinates and baffles him.

Miss Grayle gets up and goes out of the room. An awkward silence follows her going. He breaks it by saying:

"I missed your face at church last Sabbath."

"I am not going any more," she answers; "at least not to your church. I do not like Dr. Canfield's sermons."

She does not tell the truth. For the truth is she is not going there because she has made up her mind to conquer her heart, and the work, which will be difficult at best, will be more difficult if she sees him often. She must keep away from him as much as possible.

"I am sorry," he says. "I have grown accustomed to seeing your face there, and I always find it hard to give up familiar faces—when I care for them."

His voice is low, almost tender. She feels his eyes upon her face, though she does not look at him.

"I must go back to my work soon," she says, trying to make her word, sound quiet and commonplace. Is have had a long and pleasant rest and I begin to tire of doing nothing. I——"

Then Miss Grayle comes back and she gets up suddenly, leaving her sentence unfinished, and goes to the piano and begins playing a dashing little fantasia that hasn't a particle of soul in it.

He does not stay long. He excuses himself by saying that he has work to do and he feels in the mood for doing it. He says good evening to Miss Grayle and then stops by the piano.

"I have something I want to say to you sometime," he says, and then pauses as if at a loss.

"I suppose you want to tell me how thoughtless you think me, and that it is my duty to come into the church, and all that sort of thing," she says, looking up with a laugh that has a defiant ring in it that grates harshly on even her own ears. "Thank you. We will consider that it has been said if you please. I never like to be talked to in that way."

She gets up from the piano and walks away as if to put an end to the conversation. The light words have cost her a great effort. But, if she would accomplish her purpose, she must keep him at a distance.

He looks after her with the puzzled, perplexed look in his eyes again, and then turns and goes out without another word.

"Kingsley tells me that Dr. Canfield thinks it would be a good thing for him to take charge of a church somewhere," Miss Grayle says by and by. "He could go on with his studies, you know, and the discipline would be good for him. I shall hate to have him go away, but it may be for the best."

"Very likely," answers Miss Crawford carelessly, as if the matter holds but slight interest for her.

That night a telegram came to Miss Grayle from her sister in Trenton. She is sick. Will Mary come to her for a few days?

In the morning Miss Grayle goes away.

That afternoon Kingsley Dunham calls. Miss Crawford knows that she cannot help seeing him, for the servants would suspect her of untruthfulness if she sent down an excuse pleading headache or any other illness. So she puts on her armor of self-defense and takes her shield of pride and goes down to meet him.

"And Mary has gone?" he says. It has always been "Mary" and "Kingsley" between them. "I am sorry. I am obliged to go away this afternoon, and I shalll not come back until after she has gone to Europe. I wanted to ask her a question. But it seems that I am too late: I shall have to write it and leave for you to give to her. It is about something that will affect my whole life."

He says this looking at Miss Crawford with a strange excitement in his face. She fancies that she knows what his excitement is about. His glance makes her tremble with its power. She goes to the window and drops the curtain to shut out the sunlight that floods the room. Her face is left in shadow, and she feels safer.

"If I only understood you better," he says, coming to her side. "But—I hardly feel if I understand you at all. I wonder if all women can be as perplexing to a man as you are to me?"

"Perhaps, if they try to be," she answers. "We are said to be riddles, you know," with a little laugh that sounds forced and empty of merriment.

"If I only knew," he says, and then pauses with his eyes upon her face. What does he mean? She feels a strange mesmerism steal over her beneath his glance. Is he playing with her heart? He, Kingsley Dunham, who is to stand before men as one of God's teachers?

"You can write your letter to my cousin and leave it on the table. I will give it to her," she says, turning to the door. "I must beg to be excused, there is so much to do." Then she bows and leaves him. The truth is, she does not dare to trust herself with him longer. If she does her secret is not safe.

She finds the letter there when she goes down.

"I know what the question is that he has asked her," she says, as she takes up the missive. "He has asked her to be his wife. Her answer to the question is what will affect his whole life," and then she laughs discordantly. She feels more like dropping her head on the table and crying, for the pain at her heart is sharp and bitter. She feels a kind of fierce, hard anger against Kingsley Dunham, against her cousin Mary, against all the world.

She takes up the letter again, and looks at it with eyes and face full of rebellion at destiny.

"I am to be to her the bearer of a message of love from him," she cries. "I, who love him as she never will. Fate is full of bitter irony when it makes me such a messenger. I—I will not do it!" with sudden fierce determination. She crumples the letter in her hand, and looks about her. She sees the old clock in the hall. She goes to it, opens it, and drops the letter into its mysterious depths.

"Stay there forever," she says, and turns with a guilty start to the postman at the door; he has brought her a letter from her mother.

"The schools will open two weeks earlier than usual," she reads. "You must come home at once or you will lose your place as teacher."

Two days later she goes back to the New England village in which her work is waiting for her. And that day Kingsley Dunham goes to a little church in the West to begin his work.

"So our paths run apart," she says as the train whirls her away from the city where she has passed a summer full of sad and sweet experiences; for love, even if it gives all and receives nothing, is always sweet; "and perhaps it is better so."

* * * * * *

Three years have gone. Alice Crawford is again a visitor at her cousin's home.

Mary is married, but not to Kingsley Dunham. Why she did not marry him Alice never asks. The remembrance of what she has done and of what the old clock knows fills her with guilty shame. She never goes through the hall without feeling a hot flush come into her face as she hears the clock ticking out the hours. It seems to be accusing her. She is afraid of it.

She is glad to know that Mary was not robbed of happiness by her act. That she is sure of, for if ever a woman was happy in a husband's love that woman is Mary. If she had found her cousin grieving for what her life had lost she could never forgive herself for having given way to temptation. She has lost self-respect. More than once she resolves to confess everything to her cousin. But the humiliation of such a confession she feels to be more than she can bear when she comes to attempt it.

She is alone in the world now. Her mother is dead. Henceforth there is none to toil for but herself. She misses the incentive that urged her on to steady, hard work. The outlook is not a bright one for a woman who feels the need of something to live and work for.

"You cannot guess what I heard today," Mary says one evening as she and Alice sit in the nursery together, where the pride of the family is having a hard time of it trying not to go to sleep. "Kingsley Dunham is coming here to fill Dr. Canfield's place through the latter's vacation, they say."

A sudden light comes into Alice Crawford's eyes. But it dies out as suddenly as it came. And with it a warmth kindles for a moment in her heart, then leaves it colder than before. But it is enough to tell her that she has not conquered her heart, and that she never will.

"I shall be so glad to see him," Mary goes on. "He was always like a brother to me."

They are sitting together in the pew at church the next Sabbath evening, when they become aware of the fact that Kingsley Dunham has come.

"O, Alice," whispers Mary, "there he is coming in with Dr. Canfield. How he has changed! What a splendid-looking man he is! I knew he would be. I wish I could go right up to the minister's desk and speak to him and shake hands with him. I don't know I can wait until the sermon is over."

Alice Crawford hears her cousin's voice, but she does not know one word of what she is saying. She only knows one thing, that she sees the face of the man she loves best of any in the world—the man she has tried in vain to forget. It is like looking into heaven over a wall she cannot pass.

Kingsley Dunham sees them, and his face brightens. He sends them a greeting in a glance. Mary is all a flutter with excitement, but Alice is calm, at least outwardly. If he could only see into her heart!

Kingsley Dunham's voice as he reads from the sacred volume fills her soul with music. When he begins to preach it seems as if he must be preaching for her alone. He tells them that the heart that has sinned must make atonement by confession of its sins and by turning away from the past. Has she not sinned? she asks herself. The old clock knows and she knows, and—God knows! It seems as if that letter lay upon her soul, and the weight of it will hold her soul down forever. With that guilty act unconfessed and unforgiven how can she ever be at peace?

She has made up her mind long before the sermon is over as to what course she will take. She will confess what she has done. She feels as if the shame of confession will kill her, but she will get rid of her secret.

The services are through at last. She sees Kingsley Dunham coming towards them. Her face is as pale as it will be when she is dead. Her heart almost stands still for a moment, then beats faster than ever before.

She meets him before he reaches their pew. She is aware that his hand is reached out to her, and that his face is radiant with pleasure. But she does not touch the hand he offers.

"I want to tell you that I never gave Mary that letter," she says, in a low, swift voice. "I hid it in the old clock. It's there now. Forgive me if you can." Then before he can speak or stop her she turns and goes hurriedly down the aisle past the wondering Mary, who had seen all that had taken place, but comprehends nothing of what it means.

When Mary reaches home she goes directly to Alice's room.

"What was the matter to-night?" she begins, but Alice stops her.

"I am glad you came here," she says. "I should have come to you, if you had not, to make confession of a wrong I did you three years ago. You will hate me, I suppose, when you hear it. I kept back a letter Kingsley Dunham left for you. I felt sure that he asked you in it to be his wife, and—and—I could not give it to you as I had promised to. I hid it in the old clock. Oh, I cannot look at you! I want you to go away and leave me to my shame and disgrace. To-morrow I will go home. I can never look in your face or his again." And Alice Crawford drops her face in her hands and sobs over the humiliation she has brought upon herself.

"You must have been mistaken in thinking he asked me to be his wife," Mary says, "I was engaged to George at that time, and Kingsley Dunnam knew it. Let me go and find the letter. That will explain it all."

She comes back presently with an excited face.

"Oh, Alice, read that!" she cries, and puts the letter in her cousin's hands.

And Alice reads:

"MY DEAR FRIEND MARY.—I am a foolish, cowardly man. I know it. But braver men have been cowards before woman's eyes. I love your cousin Alice, but I fear to tell her so. She puzzles me. I sometimes think she cares for me. Then her mood changes, and I seem to be held a great distance away from her. You must know how to read a woman's heart a great deal better than I do. Is there a chance of winning her? I shall be gone before you come back, and I shall not be here to see you before you leave for Europe, but you can write to me and tell me if there is anything to hope.

"KINGSLEY DUNHAM."

Alice Crawford reads the letter through with dry eyes. She has been so near to heaven! So near! But her own hand has barred the door against her entrance. The sense of what she has lost, of the fatal result of her guilty act benumbs her.

"Go away, please," she says by-and-by. "I want to be alone."

When morning comes she tells them she is going away, and at once.

"You shall not go," Mary cries. "You must not!"

"I must," she answers. "I could not see him after reading that letter. Don't urge me to stay for it will do no good."

An hour later she is being borne New Englandwards, and she carries with her the letter that tells her how Kingsley Dunham loved her. It is a terrible thing to read, but she would not part with it for the world.

Back again to the old home, full of the awful loneliness clinging to familiar places after the death of those we love. It seems to her as if years have passed since she went out over its threshold two weeks ago. In those two weeks she has found out how sin brings its own punishment. And surely sin has never had a bitterer punishment than hers has had.

It is the second night since her return. She sits alone. What she is thinking about you know as well as I. It seems to her that there is but one thing to think about for the rest of her lifetime. Everyday will repeat the thought of yesterday.

The gate opens. She hears a step on the path—a man's step. She would knows whose it is—she would know it anywhere.

"How can I see him?" she cries. "I cannot, I will not." But her feet refuse to obey her when she wills to fly.

He comes in and looks about in the twilight.

"Alice," he says gently, "are you here?"

"Yes, I am here!" she cries. "O, why could you not have spared me this. Was not my punishment enough already?"

Then her voice breaks and hot tears come.

"I have come back to ask you if you kept back that letter because you loved me?" he says. Was it that?"

"Yes," she cries out in desperation. "Ask what you will, humble me as you will, I deserve it all. I kept the letter back because I loved you."

"Then nothing shall henceforth come between us," he says, softly, and gropes about in the twilight till he finds her hand and holds it prisoner in his own strong palm.

"But you forget!" she cries. You cannot forgive my sin. You must hate and despise me for it."

"I forget nothing," he answered. "God forgives us and loves us after wrong-doing. Shall not I, who try to be like him in other things, be like him in this? And you did it because you loved me, Alice. Perhaps I ought not to think of it in that way, but I cannot help doing so. I need you. Come to me and help me do the work I have undertaken."

"I will come if you are sure you can forgive," she cries.

And he knows by the kiss he gives her how great his gladness is. And how glad she is you may understand, but words of mine cannot tell.

How an Oyster Builds its Shell.

In building its shell the oyster starts with the hinge end, at the spot known to conchologists as the umbo. A small plate or single scale now represents each valve, and that is the first season's growth. The next season a new growth or plate shoots out from underneath the first one, just as the shingles do. The oystermen call these laps or plates, "shoots," and they claim that the number of shoots indicates the years of the oyster. They certainly do contain a record of the seasons, showing the slow growing and fast growing seasons. But there is often great difficulty in differentiating these shoots. The record is often obliterated in places by the growth of parasites, which build their shells or tubes upon the oyster. I have likened these shoots to shingles. Now, at the gable of a house these shingles may be seen edgewise. So on the one side of an oyster shell is a series of lines. This is the edgewise view of the shoots or season growths. Another factor is this purple spot, or scar, in the interior of the shell. It is the place of attachment of the abductor muscle. Its first place of attachment was close up to the hinge. Had it staid there until the shell had become adult, how difficult would be the task of pulling the valves together! the leverage to be overcome would be so great; for we must bear in mind the fact that at the hinge end the valves are held by this black ligament, which is in life, elastic, swelling when the shell opens and being compressed when the animal draws the valves together. So with every year's growth or elongation of the shell the mollusk moves the place of atachment of the muscle onward, that is an advance further from the hinge. As it does so it covers up with white nacre all the scars that are back of the one in actual use as the point of attachment of the muscle. This you can prove by eating off with nitric acid this covering, and thus exposing the whole life series of scars or attachments.

Paid by the Private.

The Baltimore *Sun* revives the following story of Elias Howe, the inventor of sewing machines:

At the outbreak of the war, when he was a millionaire, he enlisted as a private to show his patriotism and independence. Money grew scarce, and his regiment, which was sent South, was left unpaid for three months. At the end of that time Howe in his private's uniform, one day entered the office of the quartermaster and asked when the soldiers of the regiment were to be paid.

"I don't know," replied the quartermaster.

"Well, how much is owed them?" blandly asked the private.

"What is that to you?" said the storekeeper, with a look of surprise.

"Oh, nothing," said Howe, nonchalantly; "if you'll figure out the amount I'll give you my check for the whole business."

"Who are you?" gasped the quartermaster.

"Elias Howe, and my check is good for the pay of the entire army."

The quartermaster made out his bills, and Howe gave him his check for three months' pay for his regiment. The government afterward reimbursed him.

People who wonder why Chicago has not been utterly destroyed by fire, as happened in the case of Sodom and her sister city, must remember, that, although Chicago is as wicked as they were, she has a much better fire department.

A Beaver's Charmed Life.

There was a large gathering at the Mapes' Farm, in Harmony, Pa., on Saturday of last week to attend the sale of the personal effects of the late Orvin S. Mapes. Among the articles disposed of was a beaver-skin cap, which was made seventy-one years ago out of the fur of the last beaver ever captured in the Chemung Valliey, if not in the State. The beaver was killed by the father of Orvin Mapes, after it had been hunted for twenty years.

There were very few beavers left in the waters of this State or Pennsylvania in 1794, when Benjamin Patterson a noted hunter and trapper of those days, discovered a colony in Mud Creek, a tributary of the Upper Chemung River. This was the first colony of beavers that had been found therabouts for some years. Patterson has set his trap, and caught a beaver every night for seven nights. On the eighth night a beaver escaped from the trap and left one of its hind legs in it.

It is a peculiarity of the beaver family that if all the members of a colony but one are captured or die, the survivor will never again seek another colony or follow the regular life of a beaver, but will become a wanderer, hiding wherever it can, and displaying a cunning and sagacity that were strange to it when it lived in a colony. After finding the beaver's leg in his trap, and failing to capture any more of the animals, Patterson knew that he had taken all but one of the entire colony, and that that one had become a crippled wanderer.

These solitary beavers were called tramps by some trappers, and bachelors by others. Patterson lost track of the missing beaver, but the next year he came upon signs of it. He could not find its hiding places, however, and for five years he followed the crippled beaver up and down the Chemung and its branches, always on its trail, but never succeeded in outwitting its cunning. At the end of five years Patterson declared that the beaver bore a charmed life, and that there was no use in wasting time on it. His brother Richard thought differently, and continued the search for the bachelor beaver. It was heard of all over the valley, first in one place and then in another; but Patterson had no better luck in trapping for it than his brother had, and in 1807 all signs of the beaver disappeared. It was thought it had died or left the locality.

In 1809 Richard Patterson was trapping on the very head waters of the Chemung and he discovered signs of a beaver. He could not locate it in any one spot, and it kept moving down the stream. Patterson followed it all the way to Newtown, where Elmira now stands, without getting a sight of it. At Newtown Eddy the beaver left the stream, and Patterson discovered by its tracks in the snow that it had but three legs, and he made up his mind the crippled bachelor beaver of 1794 had turned up again. The trail led across country seven miles to another stream, where it disappeared and all trace of the beaver was lost.

Nothing was heard or seen of it again for nearly four years. In 1812 Benjamin Patterson was fishing in the Tioga River near Painted Post, and was surprised to see a beaver crawl out from a clump of willows near by him and draw itself up the bank. One of its hind legs was gone, and Patterson felt that he was once more in the presence of the charmed beaver. He picked up a club and sprang toward the animal, but it quickly disappeared in the water. Patterson ran to a house near by and got a rifle. When he returned to the river the beaver was in the middle of the river, swimming for the other shore. Patterson took good aim and fired at it. It disappeared beneath the water. Patterson, believing that he had killed the beaver at last, jumped into a boat and started out to look for its body. Before he had gone far he saw the beaver climb up the bank on the other side and disappear. Patterson then swore that he would never again make any attempt on the life of the bachelor beaver.

All sign of the mysterious tramp was again lost. In the spring of 1814 there was an usually large freshet in the Chemung. Ira Mapes, father of Orvin Mapes, was working on a raft with two other men some distance above Newtown. The flood became so strong that just after the men had gone to their raft to work early one morning, the rope broke and they were carried down stream. The raft landed on an island near Newton. A crop of corn had been raised on the island the year before, and some of the shock of stalks had been left standing. The weather was very cold, and Mapes and the men started for one of the corn shocks to shelter themselves until they could be taken off the island. There had been a slight fall of snow during the night, and the men noticed a peculiar track leading from the river to the corn shock toward which they were going. The track had been made by an animal with but three feet. The men picked up clubs, and, surrounding the corn shock, routed the animal out.

It was a very large and a very gray beaver, and it was soon killed. One of its hind legs was gone, and the men then knew that the crippled bachelor beaver that had foiled all the best trappers for twenty years had met its death at their hands. Mapes bought all interest in the beaver for $2, and subsequently had the fur made into a cap. When his son Orvin was married, in 1830, he made him a wedding present of the cap. It was only worn on State occasions. Orvin Mapes' son was married in 1879, and the cap was presented to him. He was killed in Colorado two or three years ago, and the cap was returned to his father, who died last fall. The cap had a great local fame.

Johnny was in the habit of taking a bite of bread and washing it down with a swallow of milk.

"Johnny, you musn't eat that way."

"Why not, maw?"

"Because it isn't healthful."

"It won't hurt me if I break the bread in the milk and eat it with a spoon, will it, maw?"

"No, Johnny, that's bread, and milk, and bread and milk is always wholesome."

There are some things that Johnny isn't old enough to understand and probably never will be.

The Smallest Watch in the World.

A small gold penholder, resting in a rich velvet case, lay on a jewelers showcase in John Street, last week. The end of the holder was shaped like an elongated cube, and was an inch long. A faint musical ticking that issued from it attracted a customer's attention. The jeweler lifted the holder from the case with a smile, and exhibited a tiny watch dial, one sixteenth of an itch in diameter, set in the side between two other dials almost as small One indicated the day, and the other the month of the year. The centre dial ticked off seconds, minutes, and hours.

"This is the smallest watch ever made," the jeweler said, "and the only one of its kind in the world. It took a Geneva watchmaker the better part of two years to fit the parts together so that they would work accurately. It has been exhibited in London and Paris.

The works of the watch were so that they fitted lengthwise in the holder. The mainspring was an elongated coil of steel fitted to the wheels by a tiny chain, and worked like an old-fashioned clock weight. The works were wound up by means of a little screw of gold on the underside of the handle, and the jeweler wrote with it without disturbing the operations of the fairy watch.

"What's the price?" the customer asked.

"A round $500," replied the jeweler laughing.

Business is Business.

Young Bilkins was utterly devoted to business, but somehow found time to fall in love and ask the girl to marry him. The time was set and he called on the old gentleman to get his consent. He had a long talk and that evening came up to see the girl.

"Well," she said, in considerable anxiety, "what did pa say?"

"He said that wheat was going up and there was a fine chance for a man to make a handsome little dot."

"Pshaw! Didn't he say anything else?"

"Oh, yes, we talked about a dozen ventures that might be made with an excellent chance of coming out ahead every time."

"Bother the business! What did he say when you asked him if you could have me?"

"Wha—wha—what?" he stammered.

"Why, what did he say about me?"

"By George, Mary, I forgot all about it. I'll go the first thing in the morning and see him about it."

She Pulled the Wrong String.

"I've been a-laughin' most fit to kill myself all the way up," said the driver doubling up over the brake handle in another paroxysm as the reporter swung on to the front platform with the calm confidence and grace of the possessor of a $5,000 accident insurance policy. "We picked up an old lady down here on Grand st., and after she conductor helped her on and she had fixed herself in the seat a young feller had given her, she pulled out an old-fashioned purse and counting out five pennies says, Conductor, I want to get out at Great Jones street.'

"All right, mum,' says the conductor, and he went back on the rear platform and began talking to a friend. When we got up by Prince street she waved her parasol and

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Dittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JUNE, 19, 1885.

Judge Foraker has been nominated by the republicans in Ohio for Governor. He was defeated three years ago by Judge Hoadly.

General Grant was moved from New York to Mt. MacGregor on Tuesday, and was much fatigued by the journey. He is gradually failing, though he may live several months yet.

The Judges on Printing and Printing Material of the World's Industrial Exposition at New Orleans have awarded the only two first premiums (gold medals) for printing presses to Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, of New York. One of these premiums was on their new Front Delivery, Two Revolution, and the other for their Air Spring Country Press.

James H. Rutter, President of the New York Central railroad, died at his home, near Irvington, N. Y., last Friday. His wife died on Sunday of inflammation of the brain. Both were buried in one grave on Wednesday. Mr. Rutter lived at Williamsport some years ago, and had many acquaintances in this state. He was a thorough railroad man, and worked his own way up to the position he held. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Pollock of Williamsport.

The governor's message vetoing the Congressional apportionment bill came before the legislature last week. The Senate passed the bill over the veto, Senator Hart of this district and three other democrats voting with the republicans. The bill failed in the House, however, and the district remains unchanged. The new bill put Columbia with Northumberland, Lycoming and Montour, and would have been preferable to the present ungainly district that reaches way up to the northeast corner of the state. There were some objectionable features in the apportionment as a whole, that led the house to defeat it.

Public sentiment will sustain the Postmaster General in his refusal to assign the $400,000 subsidy voted by the last Congress to be distributed to American steamship lines for carrying the mails. Its distribution was left discretionary with him, although it was the evident intention of Congress that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company should be the gainer. But so many claims were advanced that the sum would have been a mere bagatelle if distributed among all the claimants. Besides the subsidy principle is distasteful to the American people, who will commend this rational exercise of discretion on the part of the Postmaster General, as well as the saving of $400,000 which would have been no better than thrown away.

Dregs of the Crime of 1876.

The electoral burglary of 1876–7 is now and then recalled to the nation, by the retributive blows which fall upon the criminal dependents of that monstrous villainy.

Last Saturday came the announcement that Thomas C. Anderson, one of the members of the Returning Board of Louisiana in 1876, and for whom a petty place was provided in the New Orleans Custom House, was dropped from the list of officials and his place abolished; and that C. C. Antoine, colored Lieutenant Governor under Kellogg and a participant in the fraud, was dropped in like manner and his office abolished. The news of the same day also announced the death of L. G. Dennis, the chief manipulator of the Florida fraud of 1876. He had been convicted of the crime but escaped by a technicality, only to live an outcast and die of delirium tremens.

There are two men in Ohio who should read these records with interest. They are Rutherford B. Hayes, who secured the stolen Presidential title, and John Sherman, who aided in the theft and accepted a Cabinet portfolio to his reward. Sherman has somewhat outlived the stain by his less pretentious political morality and his active and creditable efforts to give the country a sound financial system; but who recalls the name of Rutherford B. Hayes with respect? — *Phila. Times.*

The Employes' Salary Bill.

The employes of the Legislature, the appropriation for whose pay was passed over the Governor's veto, are greatly incensed because the Attorney-General has warned the Auditor-General against auditing the accounts and the State Treasurer against paying what seems to him excessive salaries. There is really no ground for resentment on this score. The Attorney-General is simply following what he considered to be the line of duty in the matter, no one ought to complain of that.

The determination of the claimants to test the legality of the appropriation in the courts is nevertheless legitimate and proper. If they are entitled to the money it should be paid, and the opinion of the Attorney-General is not sufficiently conclusive to become a bar against a just claim. It is his duty to guard the Treasury against unjust exactions, but if he has taken a wrong view of the law, the courts are the proper tribunal to decide between the opinion of the law officer and the claimants.

In the cause which will by this legal procedure be determined by the courts, the lay mind will naturally incline to the opinion that the claimants have the best of it. The Attorney-General relies upon the provisions of the act of 1874 to support him. But it is not clear how he will introduce the provisions of that act into the cause. The issue is simply as to the power of the Legislature to appropriate money for any purpose. If the Legislature may make appropriations by bills passed by both houses and signed by the Governor, there would seem no doubt of the validity of this measure. Under the constitution a vetoed bill which is passed by a two-thirds vote, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, has the same force and effect as a bill approved. The bill in question was passed in that way. The whole question to determine is, therefore, has the Legislature the right to make appropriations?—*Patriot.*

THE SHERIFFALTY.

We are glad to note that the suggestions of the COLUMBIAN on the subject of electioneering for office have apparently been adopted by the several candidates for the office of sheriff, and that the methods that have so frequently disgraced our county, are not being practiced this year. The delegate election is only about a month ahead, and up to this time very little travelling has been done by any of the candidates. No doubt, they will all get over the county in the next few weeks, but it is to be hoped that they will confine themselves strictly to the presentation of their personal claims, without resorting to the influence of whiskey, and subsidized saloons. Let us have a fair, square fight, conducted in a clean and manly way. From the candidates now in the field no one will expect anything else.

Illegal Traffic in Whiskey.

STUMPS THAT ABSORBED THE RAILWAY LABORERS' MONEY AND YIELDED LIQUOR.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., June 17.—An extensive illegal trade in whiskey, demoralizing the laborers, delaying work, and causing great loss to the contractors, has been carried on along the line of the South Pennsylvania or Vanderbuilt Railroad in Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset counties, and the United States authorities, under directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, have determined to break it up. Eleven persons charged with selling the liquor have been lodged in Bedford jail. Two of three, Fletcher G. Lunt and David Ruby, both of this county, escaped after being imprisoned, and three others, Frederick and Hermann Kasefong, father and son, and Patrick McNeil, have not yet had a hearing. The other six have been committed by United States Commissioner Singenfelten to jail in Pittsburg, to await trial at the next term of United States District Court in Erie.

Peculiar methods were used in carrying on this business. Some of those engaged in it openly peddled the liquor among the men, but the more usual way was for those wanting it to place their bottles and money on a stump, and then go off a short distance out of sight. On returning they would find the bottle filled and the money gone. There are stumps all along the line that mysteriously swallow the coin and poured out whiskey. At other places shanties one and a half or two stories high, were built. The lower story was open to the public and the upper one was occupied by the proprietor, who was unseen by and inaccessible to those below. Through a hole in the wall a small elevator, or dumb waiter, could be reached, on which the money and bottle would be placed. The customer would then put his mouth to the hole and halloa "Moses" to the man above, when the dumb waiter would ascend, and soon return with the bottle filled. It has not been ascertained where the liquor is obtained by these retailers, but it is believed there is a moonshine distillery somewhere in the mountains near the road. Search has been made for it, but it has not been found.

The Work of the Session.

A LIST OF THE BILLS THAT HAVE BECOME LAWS OR AWAIT EXAMINATION.

During the session just closed 321 bills were passed by the Legislature and sent to the Governor. Eighteen of these were vetoed, together with the resolution relating to the payment of the printing bills of the Anthracite Mine Commission. Three of the vetoed bills became laws notwithstanding the Governor's objection, to-wit: The soldier's burial bill, the Legislature employes' pay for 1883 and the general appropriation bill with respect to certain items. Thirty days are allowed the Governor for his approval or disapproval of legislation sent to him within ten days of the adjournment. The substantial work of the session is shown in the accompanying list of bills approved or vetoed by the Governor, from which the ordinary appropriations and mere local measures are omitted. The vetoes were sustained in nearly every instance, the only exceptions in which the bills became laws over the vetoes being the three already named:

The Philadelphia Magistrates' Court bill, vetoed; permitting Common Pleas Judges, at the request of any of the other Courts of Common Pleas in the same county, to perform judicial duties in such other courts; the Bituminous and Anthracite Mine Commission bills; introducing the study of physiology and hygiene in the public schools and in educational institutions receiving State aid; the bills providing Additional Law Judges in the Chester and Northumberland districts, vetoed; repealing the office tax on corporations of other States; empowering the city of Philadelphia to lease the Third Regiment a site for armory purposes; the reform city charter for Philadelphia (the "Bullit bill"); punishing the wrongful witholding of their discharges from soldiers or sailors of the United States army or navy; the soldiers' burial bill, requiring counties to expend $35 for the funeral and $15 for a headstone of the deceased soldier or sailor who had died in destitute circumstances vetoed, but passed over the veto; to prevent the acquistion of rights of way by user across lands belonging to universities, etc., vetoed; admitting to a county bar attorneys who have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court; the Congressional Senatorial and Representative apportionment bills, vetoed; the bill of the Board of Agriculture prohibiting the manufacture of oleomargarine, etc.; to permit prison keepers in counties of from 100,000 to 150,000 inhabitants to have a residence fuel, etc., in county prisons, vetoed; to admit to soldiers' orphans' schools children of destitute soldiers who have died from any cause; amending the Fulton county road laws, vetoed; revising the Delaware wharf lines; permitting defendents to testify in all criminal cases; for the incorporation and regulation of natural gas companies; making it a misdemeanor for a member of a partnership to keep fraudulent accounts of the same, etc.; the anti-baby farming bill, vetoed; for suppression of lottery gifts by-store and others to secure patronage; increasing the allowance to Sheriffs for boarding prisoners, vetoed; establishing a State Board of Health; prescribing improved methods of State book-keeping; establishing a Soldiers Home at Erie; the fire-escape bills; increasing the publications of department reports, pamphlet laws, etc., vetoed; the extra salary bill for officers of the Legislature of 1883, vetoed, but bill again passed; authorizing Schools Boards to purchase books with district funds; authorizing Councils of cities and boroughs to pension disabled firemen and policemen; the Philadelphia Sheriff's fee bill; prohibiting opium joints or booths; providing for the filing of monthly statements with the Auditor General by the Treasurer of any institution receiving state aid; prohibiting the creation of irredeemable ground rents; making the terms of notaries public four instead of three years; permitting district telegraph companies to be incorporated in Philadelphia; authorizing the Pennsylvania Canal Company to abandon a part of its canal; to define and punish embezzlement from unincorporated societies; authorizing trust companies to transact safe deposit business; prohibiting the manufacture and sale of toy deadly weapons; authorizing trust companies to transact safe deposit business, certify municipal and other obligations, become surety, etc.; authorizing the trustees of the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia to sell real estate; the Byrn Mawr tramp bill; the marriage license bill; the bill to encourage forest culture

The following were among the bills sent to the Governor near the close of the session and which await his action:

Extending for twenty years charters of provident institutions, savings banks, etc.; limiting the advertising of general electons to four newspapers in each county; joint resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the poll-tax as a qualification for voting; for the registering of master plumbers and regulation of house drainage in Philadelphia; amending the incorporation act of 1874 so as to relieve full-paid capital stock from liability to further assessments, authorizing certain investments by corporations created under said act and extending the rights and franchises of corporations for holding, leasing and selling real estate; authorizing certain corporations to become sole surety for the faithful performance of any trust or duty, etc.; the general revenue bill. There are to be included in this latter class nearly all the appropriation bills. The underground wire and salary bills were among those that failed of passage.

Go-as-You-Please Marriages Halted.

The go-as-you please marriage system that has done so much to impair sanctity of the marriage relation in Pennsylvania, and that has become a conspicious reproach upon our State, has been wisely halted by the late Legislature. The elopement of minors, the clandestine marriage mockeries of adventurers, and the vocation of the libertine who deludes the unsuspecting by professed private contract marriages, will all be brought to a sudden and peremptory standstill by the new marriage law that takes effect on the 1st of October next.

On and after the 1st day of next October, as the new law declares, "no person shall be joined in marriage until a license shall have been obtained for that purpose, from the clerk of the Orphans Court in the county where the marriage is performed." Minors can obtain the necessary license by presenting to the Clerk of the Court the written consent of their parents or guardians, and it must be acknowledged before a notary or other officer competent to take acknowledgements. Ministers, justices or others who shall perform a marriage ceremony without the presentation of the license, will be fined $100 for the benefit of the county, and any man who persuades a minor to become his wife without a license, invites a prolonged residence in the penitentiary. The license fee is only fifty cents, so that it will be in no degree oppressive to the poor.

This act is one of the best achievements of the late Legislature, and it will result in incalculable good to society. It ends all doubtful and disputed marriages in Pennsylvania; it will protect the young and unsuspecting from the wiles of adventurers; it will be the faithful guardian of homes alike before and after marriage, and it will cut off one-half or more of our divorce cases. It was wisdom on the part of law-makers to delay the operation of the law for several months so that all can have the amplest opportunity to act advisedly in regard to its provisions. Before the 1st of October the new law will be known not only to every minister and officer who can perform the marriage ceremony, but to every family in the State, and the day it becomes operative will be memorable as dating the renewed devotion of a great State to the sanctity of marriage and home. — *Times.*

A Terrible Story.

A TRAFFIC OVER WHICH BRITISH LAWS EXERCISE NO CONTROL.

London Letter to the Cardiff Mail.

The papers are full at the present time of articles on the foreign traffic in English girls, a traffic that either in spite of, or through the neglect of the authorities, both here and abroad, is carried on in an infamously wholesale manner without any check. Let any one attempt to smuggle a few cigars or a pint of spirits, and he will be instantly detected and lodged in the cells. But what are paltry things of this kind to the virtue of our innocent women? The Custom-house officers will overhaul your portmanteaus and boxes until further orders, but they shut their eyes to a cargo of novitiates in immorality. Girls are decoyed hence to Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and even the United States, by thousands yearly, and for the vilest of purposes, whilst the imports are nearly equal in number to those exported. Heaven knows, the African slave trade was bad enough, and British Christianity howls with horror at a Turkish harem, but it sits still in its piety whilst a trade in white women is being carried on under its very eyes.

From France and England are continually traveling a number of procurers and procuresses for the sole purpose of enticing English girls to French brothels. These wretches come not hither to seek fallen women, thousands of whom we could well spare. No, they come in search of the virtuous, to teach them the quickest road to ruin. Of course, their victims must, in the first place, be pretty; in the next they must be young; and, thirdly, they must be, as far as possible, innocent of the wickedness of this world. These French procurers know very well where to find their prey. They prowl about the registry offices, of which there are dozens in the metropolis, where there resort daily hundreds of young women in search of employment—a few as domestic servants, more as ladies'-maids, governesses, companions, etc. Day after day they may be seen inside or outside the shop, waiting for the employment which never turns up, and for Prince Perfect who never arrives. Many are orphans and alone in the world, the fairest specimens of natures' handiwork—pure, young English girls, who gradually discover that, in spite of virtue and beauty, bread and butter is scarce.

To them comes the French speculator in girl-hood; no vulgar bully such as we would naturally associate with our British ideas of male vice, but a gentlemanly-looking fellow, who has a nice, ladylike looking woman with him, even more graceful and pleasing than himself. He accosts his victim, and begs pardon; but he and madame might assist mademoiselle? She seeks a situation. Good. She shall have one. An address in a respectable neighborhood is given, and mademoiselle agrees to call upon her new-found benefactors the next day. She goes to her lodgings and dreams that she has at last made her fortune, and that Prince Perfect is at her feet.

Punctual to the moment she is at her place of appointment, and, instead of having to shiver in the cold of the registry office, is welcomed by monsieur and madame in a well-warmed and furnished apartment. Yes, they have a situation that will just suit her, that is, if she has no objection to traveling. She has not; in fact, her desire has always been to see foreign parts. The salary will be liberal, she will have her own apartments and be treated as one of the family. No wonder the poor creature jumps at the offer, and the first step is taken. The bird is trapped, but its wings have to be cut before it is taken into its cage.

The laws of France, as is well known, to a certain extent license vice, but they do not permit of any girl who has not reached the age of 21 to be kept. From 16 to 19 is about the age the victims are selected, and even younger, at which age their knowledge of the world is less, and deception is practiced on the younger girls, which puts them at the mercy of these infamous creatures. The victim is asked her age, and on saying, with all a girl's pride in her youth, that she is "just 18," she is informed that that bars all chance of engagement. The lady to whom she is going will accept the services of no person under 21. They are so sorry, they had quite taken a liking to her, but now it is all over, unless (now comes the trick) she would assume some one else's name who was of full age, and they would get a certificate of birth of some such person; a harmless little deception that would benefit her and do no one else any harm. Eventually they overcome her fears and she leaves her own shores under a false name, owing to a fictitious age and acting a part in a lie.

Arrived in Paris, she is hurriedly conveyed through the city and discovers that she is a prisoner in a brothel, where neither tears nor entreaties are of any avail. She is never permitted to leave the house. If she threatens or is obstinate too long she is coolly told that her clothes and money have been taken from her, and that, as she has passed herself off under a false name, she is liable to be handed over to the police. What is the poor girl to do? Fear, shame and poverty battle with her feelings and eventually triumph. Never does she leave that accursed house except to be sent to the hospital, from the latter place returning to her life of sin and shame, where, eventually, death and almost welcome grave are the end of her short, but terrible career.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1885.

The rear portico of the White House looks southward over half a mile of green sward and an artificial lake to the Washington Monument and beyond down the broad Potomac, commanding a view seven miles in extent. For fifty summers the Presidents of the United States have stood on this portico of Saturday afternoons, chatted with their friends, and listened to the music of the Marine Band from the green sward below. President Cleveland honored the custom for the first time last Saturday and hundreds of Washingtonians got their first glimpse of his strong rugged face and non-Appollo-like figure. It was curious to see several hundred people standing below looking up at the President on the portico above. The gazers were mostly of the Government clerk class and their faces wore an expression of anxiety, curiosity, hope and fear. I looked in vain for an expression of resignation in their government pap-fed faces. It may be said with emphasis that they will not resign. They are trying to read their fate in the face of the President, with a curiosity that was more natural than polite; they stared in silence by the hour.

The reader who is not an office seeker or office holder will be more interested in the appearance of the President than of the crowd. He looks ruddier and healthier than when he delivered his inaugural on the 4th. of March: His manners are unaffected and pleasing. He greets those whom he knows with an unstudied grace—cordial but not effusive. He wore a Prince Albert coat and a fashionable silk hat. In greeting those who called he would remove his hat, and while talking to ladies, would stand uncovered for a few minutes. But the rays of the sun made it necessary for all the gentlemen to wear their hats most of the time.

Mr Cleveland adheres to his early hours and habits of hard work and in these respects he is imitated by all the heads of Department.

Visitors have no trouble in seeing the Cabinet officers. It is only those who come late who have any trouble. Two of the best business men in the Cabinet are Manning and Whitney. There was some criticism at the time of their appointment because two members from New York were placed in the Cabinet. Tried by the test of experience they have proved among the best selections that the President has made. It is further proof of his good judgment that these two men were personally known to him. His weakest selections have been those which were recomended to him by other people. The Treasury Department is now in better hands than it has been for a number of year. Mr. Whitney is a thorough man of the world and has his department on a very good footing. He is polite to every one and does not annoy his callers with the constant declaration made by some of the new officials that his time is excessively occupied and that it is with only the greatest difficulty that he can afford to give a few seconds of his time to any individual. Any one to see him with his visitors would think that he was the easiest-going and most thoroughly good-natured member of the Cabinet.

Gen. Sparks the new Democratic land Commissioner has issued an order forfeiting the bulk of the fraudulent Maxwell land grant. This will throw over to the public entry over 1,500,000 acres. Through fraudulent surveys and corrupt official bargaining at Washington this grant was stretched so as to include 1,700,000 acres of land. This order of Mr. Sparks cuts down this grant to its original dimensions. If Mr. Sparks could never do anything more in his office beyond striking down this gigantic fraud, he would be entitled to a monument at the hands of his fellow countrymen. This grant has been backed by some of the most powerful financial and social influences ever known in the history of Washington intrigues. Gen. Sparks would not be able to strike this blow if he were not firmly supported by the Secretary of the Interior. Of course furious appeals will be made to Secretary Lamar to suspend the order, but the Secretary will be found as immovable as a rock. He is thoroughly acquainted with the facts in the case and will sustain the Land commissioner. This order, taken with previous ones, releases over 2,000,000 acres of land which have been fraudulently claimed by dishonest speculators.

Cooking for the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE KITCHEN, ITS PERSONNEL AND THE THINGS THAT ARE DONE IN IT.

From the Washington Post.

In the basement of the White House, on the north side, are situated the kitchen, laundry and bedrooms of the President's household. A French cook presides in the kitchen and all his surroundings are as neat as could be imagined. There was not a speck of dirt visible when a *Post* reporter went through the room one day last week and the chief, as he delights to be called, was anxious to point out all the details of his department.

Very little trouble has been experienced under the change of administration and the President has not manifested any disapproval of the delicate dishes prepared for him by the cook of his predecessor. Including the steward there are four servants in the employ of the President, and when there is a rush in the laundry the woman in charge has the authority to employ assistants. It would be difficult to find brighter tins or cleaner china than there are on the shelves of the White House, and the floors in the basements are bleached white from constant applications of soap and sand. The kitchen is in the northwest angle of the White House, under the vestibule, and the sleeping rooms are adjacent, facing north. They are not generally occupied, for the help at the White House have the privilege of going home at night and only on rare occasions do they use their rooms.

The steward and his assistants in waiting upon the President and his guests always wear swallow-tailed coats, black trousers and white vests, and everything must be scrupulously clean about a waiter before he is allowed to go into the private dining room. As fast as a course is ready for the table it is sent up from the kitchen on a dumb waiter, which is in a recess back of the ante room on the right of the principal entrance to the White House. Inquiry among the oldest servants of the Executive Mansion revealed the fact that none of them had ever seen a rat about the house, although there are no cats or dogs on the premises. Even the kitchen and store room are free and always have been from these pests, although the building is a half a century old. On state occasions or for a large reception the corps of assistants to the cook is increased, and men cooks are always employed. There is plenty of room at the large range for all, and there is no confusion, no matter what the demand may be. A colored man is steward of the White House at a salary of $1,800 per annum and the cook is paid a similar amount. The other servants are paid at the rate of $1.25 a day, and all the help are colored persons, even to the boy who dusts and sweeps the parlors.

Stillwater

Still they go up the creek. Fishing parties.

Mr. J. F. McHenry picked a strawberry that measured five and one-eighth inches in circumference. Pretty big berry that.

Our cabinet maker Mr. J. B. Hetherington, has on hand quite an assortment of furniture. Mr. Hetherington makes all his own furniture by hand, which is recommendation enough.

Along the big Fishingcreek and in the immediate vicinity of Stillwater are several of the finest natural groves to be found in the county.

The shade trees are sugar maple, and so dense is their beautiful foliage that the atmosphere beneath their widespreading boughs is delightfully cooling and invigorating even on the warmest day.

We fancy Mrs. E. B. Beishline leads the lady followers of the piscatorial art in this place. Last Friday while fishing in Ikeler's mill dam, she caught a fine fish measuring sixteen inches in length.

The Stillwater drum corps practices several times weekly. They are improving rapidly under the leadership of C. W. Remley. We shall soon have plenty of excellent martial music.

M. McHenry & Bro. have a large stock of new goods on hand, and are doing a good business. They are honorable men to deal with.

Mr. E. P. Alberson, the Benton stage driver, one night last week drove off of the iron bridge which crosses the Fishingcreek above Orangeville. No one was hurt and no injury was sustained by either team or wagon.

Orangeville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, have been visiting in town, the guests of Mrs. Ricketts.

We noticed John and Hervey passing through town on their way from the mountain. They did not exhibit their speckled prizes nor tell any yarns.

L. M. Sleppy and brother, Byron, returned on Thursday evening from J. W. Perry's, after a three days' fish, with 331 fine trout. Beat that if you can, experts.

Barney's nose has got well and he is the same old dude again.

'Tis rumored that the old Lilley & Sleppy stand is about to be occupied by a new firm. Don't know how true it is.

Captain has developed into a full-fledged fancy farmer after the order of the late lamented Horace. His farm will rival the Chatauqua place.

George was out frogging the other day and got fifteen big ones. Let's hear you croak, froggy.

Our town is progressing in spite of the epidemic now raging in our midst.

Dr. O. A. Megargle is pulling down his dwelling house, preparatory to putting up one of the finest residences in town.

Dr. A. P. Stoddart is about to build another fine dwelling and office and M. A. Williams another.

Our genial and very popular landlord, Heckman, has, among his many other improvements, re-painted and repapered his hotel throughout. George is chuck full of energy and enterprise and is fully deserving of the patronage and support he is having. His house is his pride and he is well deserving, for it is one of the best appointed, best served and cheapest hotels in the county. Improvement after improvement has been added until it is now a model hotel. The Orangeville house is also being newly painted.

Diphtheria is still raging in our town, though it has greatly abated in virulence. Last week J. B. Quick buried one child, R. S. Brumstetter one, Jas. Patterson one and D. W. Hicks two. At present writing there are only five cases and but one of these of a malignant type. Our citizens held a meeting last week to consider and devise ways and means of preventing the spread of this dread disease. Committees were appointed to examine into all premises and determine if the epidemic was due to local causes. Lime has been hauled by the wagon load and scattered about our streets and premises and apparently great good has resulted from it. It is certain the later cases are of a milder form, while no new cases are being heard of. Our town is, at present writing, one of the most cleanly in the State and if there be any further increase of the disease, the fault will not be ours, because of local causes or uncleanliness.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stewart are on a trip to New Jersey, on a visit to their daughter, Girtie, who is attending a young ladies' seminary in that State.

Progressive Young America was represented in our town last Sunday by Harry H. and his girl. Emanuel wants some of the rest of the boys to follow suit.

Charles, the tonsorial artist, is happy. It is a bull pup. A. S. K.

Pleasant Summer Trips.

From the New York Times, June 7, 1885.

With the first hot breath of Summer come recollections of broad highways, of hard sand, stretches of billowy ocean, the roar of surges, the cooling breath of Neptune, the plash of the waves, the salty air from the wide sweeping sea, and the countless other delights of life on the sea coast. And nature, ever kindly, has placed within easy reaching distance a sea coast for the pleasure of mankind and womankind in their hours of leisure, and which man has improved until it seems perfection. From Sandy Hook to Cape May the Atlantic Ocean dashes upon a coast of the most variable, but always beautiful description. Years ago this was, for the most part a desolate shore, but to-day it blossoms like rose, and attracts to it the tired dwellers in cities who have a day, a week, or a month of relaxation. At one end of this shining strip of sand lies Long Branch, and at the other, Cape May, while between them are located numerous other resorts, all worthy of attention, and each of which has its champions of Summer tourists.

The most important of the intermediate resorts is Atlantic City. It has the distinction of being strikingly unlike all other seaside resorts. It reminds one of a striking character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a young woman who "just growed." Atlantic City wasn't planned. It jumped into existence apparently of its own accord, and has seemingly made a hit. It is practically an island, for it is separated from the main land by miles of salt marshes. It is twenty miles nearer to Philadelphia than any other New Jersey resort, and perhaps for this reason it is the Mecca of Philadelphians and of people who live hundreds of miles from that city. Every one in Pennsylvania has heard of Atlantic City, and when the denizen of the rural districts takes a vacation, and reaches Philadelphia, his first thought is to get out of it and reach Atlantic City as quickly as possible. The first thing to do is to find a hotel, and, with a guide, this is not difficult—they are numerous. There are, besides the hotels, cottages without number and private boarding houses beyond count. Atlantic City has, beyond doubt, made a hit, for it is always crowded in Summer with a vast concourse of people drawn from every walk of life. The facilities for reaching Atlantic City are favorable. The distance from New York, by way of Philadelphia, is 150 miles by rail, and is covered in about four hours by the Pennsylvania Railroad and its seashore connections. All kinds of fish abound in its waters, and salt water birds are numerous in its immediate vicinity. Its even temperature makes it a healthful resort, and this, perhaps, helps to account for the fact that it is patronized by the rich as well as the poor. Its board walk is a joy forever, if not a thing of beauty. Bathing and swimming is indulged in to an unlimited extent. On Sundays the crowd is immense. On week days it is also immense. Atlantic City has nothing to complain of. The present season promises to eclipse all previous seasons in the matter of attendance, and the natives are making desperate efforts to provide for the rush that they may make all the hay possible while the sun remains above the horizon. North and South Atlantic Cities are adjuncts to the parent town, and are making big strides to catch up. Between Atlantic City and Cape May are a number of other pleasant and flourishing resorts, such as Ocean City, Sea Isle City, and Sewell's Point, but in comparison with Cape May these are but as the lowly snow drop to the full-grown rose. It has been said that the West Jersey Railroad carries the traveler through a desert before it finally deposits him at Cape May, but if so, does not the journey enhance the attractions of the queen of watering places? Even a sight of it has a soothing influence on the most dissatisfied, and there seems to be some ground for the statement that had the lotus eaters discovered Cape May they would have pitched their tents there in preference to any other spot on the globe. There is nothing ephemeral about Cape May. Away back in 1675 it boasted of a Baptist church, and surely if there were a church there it must have had a congregation. This, of itself, is a sort of gratification to the residents of the beautiful city on the sea, a city which can boast of a population the year round, with great hotels, magnificent private residences, and countless other advantages, and a life all its own. Nothing, apparently, can shake its popularity. Built upon a strip of upland, where the waters of bay and ocean meet, it has a grand view of the Atlantic. Its beach is broad and smooth, and it is considered the grandest bathing ground on the coast. The dangerous undertow, that makes bathing at some points insecure, is here unknown, and perfect safety seems to reign over the waves that lave its silver sands. Its streets are broad and level, and all its structures have an air of solidity and an absence of newness that is refreshing of itself. An unobstructed view of the ocean is obtained from one end to the other of the magnificent boulevard that runs parallel with the ocean for a distance of five miles. Its beach is its glory, and its new iron pier, the pride of its people. It is as smooth as a billiard table. Its sky is always blue and its sun is seldom hidden. Its bathing facilities are glorious and are taken advantage of to the full. Noon is the favorite hour for this diversion, and thousands of both sexes, all in costumes more or less unique and striking, then take their dip in view of other and admiring or amused thousands. Cape May's hotels are quite as famous as the city itself. During the Summer season, from June till September, Cape May's accommodations, extensive as they are, are taxed to the utmost. Early as it is the indications are that the present season will push its predecessors very hard in an effort to beat the record.

At the extreme southern end of New Jersey is situated Cape May Point. Except on the north-east side it is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay. Although it is but two miles distant from Cape May it is connected with that resort by mail, and the residents of the two points are generally well acquainted with both stamping grounds. Like Spring Lake, Cape May Point possesses a fresh-water lake, which is fed by cool and sparkling springs. The lake is situated within a few hundred feet of the Atlantic's salty-breakers. Its hotels are excellent, and its guests are always sure of finding a plentiful supply of amusement in bathing, sailing, fishing and driving.

Roaring Creek.

"Low cusses" (locusts,) have made their appearance in this "neck o' the woods."

Rainy, last Sunday; it being one of the seven.

Wm. Helwig improved his property with a new panel fence in front of his dwelling.

Elias Leiby had a tree of ripe cherries the 7th inst., being an early variety.

C. W. Stine, of Waterton, Dak., writing to a friend here the 6th inst., gives wheat as selling at 65 cents and oats, 25 cents.

Childrens' Day exercises here Sunday were very interesting, consisting of singing, recitations, &c. The church was beautifully and tastefully decorated with the various flowers and evergreen.

By the list of "tax gatherers" we observe the name of Christian Small for Locust. Mr. Small makes a very efficient collector.

The M. E. Trinity picnic Saturday, near the Quaker meeting house, was well attended. The Roaringville band put in an appearance in the evening.

E. M. Tewksbury has a fine Alderney cow, which is not yet quite 19 months old, and has a fine calf, of her's, three weeks old, by her side.

A party of young folks from this place enjoyed a trip to the mouth of the Roaring creek last Saturday. The participants inform us of having a good time with some fine boat rides.

Persons sojourning in this vicinity for short periods, during the last fortnight, were C. H. Barnet and wife, of Ashland; Franklid Rarig and John Fetterman, of Willow Grove; Wm. Krug and wife, of Montgomery; Miss Edith King, of Danville.

Married—At the residence of the bride's father, Franklin Yocum, Esq., Thursday, the 11th inst., by Rev. W. S. Hamlin, of the M. E. Church, Mr. Jesse Williams to Miss Lizzie Yocum, both of Roaring Creek Twp., Col. Co. We join with their many friends in wishing them a future of peace and plenty.

The Catawissa Circuit of the M. E. Church will hold a festival and picnic at McIntyre, the day and evening of July 4th, in the interest of the parsonage fund of the above circuit. Dinner, supper, and the usual refreshments, with the fine grove, comfortable shelter, in case of rain, the committee offer unexcelled facilities for those desiring to "have a day off." So come and aid in a worthy cause.

DEATHS.

KNOUSE.—In Fishingcreek township on the 18th inst, Mrs. Merribah Knouse, age 77 years, 9 months and 11 days.

CANDIDATES.

FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM MILLER,

OF CENTRE.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

E. M. KUNKEL,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

SAMUEL SMITH,

OF FISHINGCREEK.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR SHERIFF.

H. C. KELCHNER,

OF SCOTT.

Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

DEAFNESS and how I cure it, by one who was for 20 years. A successful home treatment. Address, T. S. PAGE, No. 128 East 26th St., New York. June 12-4w d

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

powder never varies. A marvel of purity ength and wholesomeness. More economical an the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in ompetition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

If you are growing Gray or Bald;

If your Hair is Thin, Brushy, Dry, Harsh, or Weak;

If you are troubled with Dandruff, Itching, or any Humor or Disease of the Scalp,

USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp, checks the falling out of the Hair and prevents it from turning gray, and is an unequalled dressing and toilet article.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

LETTING.

The Commissioners will receive proposals on Tuesday the 7th day of July A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock P. M., to roof the court house with slate and furnish all materials. Plans and specifications can be seen at their office. The Commissioner's reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

STEPHEN POHE, WASHINGTON PARR, ELI MENDENHALL. } County Com's.

Attest: JOHN B. CASEY, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, Bloomsburg, June 16th, 1885.

ALL KIND OF JOB PRINTING ON SHORT NOTICE AT THIS OFFICE.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

—THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 95	1 05
Rye " "		60
Corn " "		50
Oats " "		40
Flour per barrel	5 00 & 6	40
Butter		12½
Eggs		16
Tallow		05
Potatoes new		30
Dried Apples		04
Hams		12
Sides and shoulders		9
Chickens		10
Turkeys		12
Lard per pound		10
Hay per ton		16 00
Beeswax		25
Hides per lb		5 to 7
Veal skins per lb		07
Wool per lb		35

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED.—Western winter bran, spot, 14 @ 14.75
Red middlings 15 @ 16.50
FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.50 @ 3.87; Penn'a family, 4.00 @ 4.25 Ohio clear, 4.25 @ 4.75; winter patent 5.00 @ 5.50.
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 1.12.
CORN.—54 @ 56.
OATS.—No. 2 white @ 41 No. 2, 45
HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $22. fair to good Western and New York

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
2:42 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

SOUTH.	NORTH.
5:30 a. m.	8:22 a. m.
9:26 a. m.	11:33 a. m.
2:20 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:08 p. m.
6:37 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Cheap Advertisements.

Advertisements will be inserted in our local columns at the following rates:

Situations wanted, free.
Lost or found, free.
Help wanted, 20 cents.
Rooms to rent, 20 cents.
One time each, or 3 times, 40 cents.

Standing Offers.

The COLUMBIAN is offered on the following terms:

COLUMBIAN and N. Y. Weekly *World* 1 yr.	$2.90
" " Phila. " *Times* "	2.35
" " *American Agriculturist* "	2.50
" " *Tribune & Farmer* "	2.25

Other papers will be added to this list.

For 4 new subscribers to the COLUMBIAN accompanied with the cash, $6.00, a copy of the History of Columbia county will be given to getter up of club.

For 3 new names and $4.50 we will send the COLUMBIAN one year free to person sending names; or if names are sent in by one now taking the paper we will credit his account with one year's subscription.

For 2 new names, with $3.00, we will send paper for 6 months to the person securing the names for us.

For 1 new name with $1.50, we will send paper 3 months to person securing the same for us.

On receipt of 10 cents we will send the COLUMBIAN to any address in the county for one month on trial, and paper will not be sent longer unless so ordered.

Public Sales.

The administrators of the estate of Thos. J. Hutchison will sell valuable personal property on the premises in Fishingcreek township on Saturday, June 20th, 1885, commencing at one o'clock, p. m.

M. P. Lutz assignee of C. B. Brockway will sell real estate at the court house on Saturday, June 20th. See advertisement in another column.

Personal.

Dr. G. V. Mears, of Numidia, was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Powell is the guest of Mrs. L. S. Wintersteen.

Miss Dora Niles returned from New York on Tuesday.

Mrs. Dr. Biddle, of Ashland, is visiting her mother on East street.

H. P. Carter, of Tunkhannock, was in town yesterday.

Miss Lizzie Starr, of Danville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. David Brooks.

Mr. J. F. Eicholtz, North Manchester, Ind., was in town last week.

John Bruner and wife, of Millville, were in town last week, attending the Synod.

Mrs. Annie Wayne is visiting her father, Rev. Eicholtz, near Hughesville, who is in poor health.

A. P. Young of Millville is selling the Richmond Fertilizer. See his advertisements in the Local notices.

E. R. Drinker and Lloyd Paxton went to New York on Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Rutter.

Mr. Jesse Shoemaker, who for the past three months has been sojourning in Mt. Carmel, returned to Bloomsburg last Thursday.

N. S. Pursel and wife of Laurel Run came down last Saturday to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. J. M. Smith, at Jerseytown on Tuesday.

Miss Rebecca Ranck, daughter of J. M. C. Ranck, Esq., of Lightstreet, returned from New York on Monday. She has been attending Eberhardt's Grand Conservatory of Music for the past two years, where special attention has been given to the cultivation of the voice. Her singing is very highly spoken of.

The Whitsunday rule has failed. It did not rain last Sunday.

Hon. A. L. Fritz returned from Harrisburg on Saturday.

Fine Linen lap dusters, at J. P. Woodrings.

Deputy Prothonotary Quick rejoices in the arrival of a baby boy.

Go to Harman and Hassert's and have your mowing machines put in repair for the coming harvest. 4w.

We are under obligations to Hon. A. L. Fritz for a copy of Smull's Hand Book for 1885.

Executors and administrators who advertise their notices in the COLUMBIAN are presented with a receipt book.

The Winonas received an invitation to participate in the 4th of July celebration at Lewisburg, but have declined it.

Up to this time there is no talk of a 4th of July celebration anywhere in this county. If anything is to be done, it is time to make the necessary arrangements.

The express and Telegraph office will be removed to the room recently occupied by the post office as soon as it can be put in shape.

The story of the Selinsgrove man, who was said to have brought suit to recover $100,000 from the United States, proves to be another Capt. Kidd yarn.

Childrens' Day will be observed in the Rupert M. E. Church on next Sunday, the 21st inst. Exercises continued through the morning, afternoon and evening.

A Michigan postmistress has succeeded in keeping her office in the family by marrying the man who was agreed upon as her successor.

Judge Elwell held court several days last week, the case before him being the suit of Wolf against Miller. By agreement it was tried without a jury. Council will argue the case on the 10th of July.

There is no index board at the forks of the road near Jonas Bredbender's, and none at the school house where roads diverge to Mifflin Cross Roads and Shuman's hotel, all in Beaver township.

The ladies of the Bloomsburg Baptist Church will hold a strawberry and ice cream festival on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week in Sterner's building. All are cordially invited to attend. Proceeds for the benefit of the parsonage.

The Philologian Literary Society of the Normal School will hold a festival Saturday, June 27, in the Skating Rink building.

Rev. Shannon, of Sunbury, preached in the Presbyterian Church, this place, last Sunday evening.

Harman & Hassert have now on exhibition, at their works, the New Steel Frame Self-Binding Harvester. 4w.

The culvert at Neal's tannery has been completed. It was planned by Samuel Neyhard, Town Engineer, and built under the supervision of Jonathan Bachman.

D. A Beckley retired from the postoffice on Tuesday night, after fifteen years of continued service. Whatever his political faults may have been, he was always a gentlemanly and obliging official.

So long as our job department keeps constantly employed, we shall pay but little heed to the ill-natured misrepresentations of our contemporary. If he wants to compete with first class printing offices he should keep up with the times.

Harness of every description at J. P. Woodring's.

Mrs. John Remmel, of Kingston, cautioned Albert Lewis, aged 18 years, to be careful with a gun in his hand which pointed toward her. She had hardly spoken when the weapon was accidentally discharged by being struck against a fence, and the charge entered her head with fatal effect.

The examinations of the Senior class at the Normal school were held last week by the Faculty, and all the members of the class passed. The State examining committee arrived on Monday evening, and the final examination began on Tuesday morning and continued up to yesterday. The result is not yet known.

The fund received from the royalties from the Girard estates in Schuylkill and Columbia counties, is annually set apart as a building fund to keep in repair the college buildings, and for the erection of new structures. The Board of Trustees, at their meeting last week, decided to erect buildings for the accommodation of two hundred more boys.

Flynets, Flynets, at J. P. Woodring's.

Mr. James W. Lewis, of Gannister, Blair county, and Miss Rosanna Vannatta, daughter of Thos. Vannatta, were married at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. Zahner, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. A number of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties, were present.

The law requires the mercantile license tax to bepaid to the County Treasurer, at his office in Bloomsburg, (with 75 cents additional,) by the first day of July, 1885; if not paid within ten days thereafter, the same shall be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for immediate collection. Persons owing said license should be prompt in the payment of the same, as the Treasurer is obliged to comply with the law.

Hunting for four-leaf clover is an innocent pastime which is now in season The success is not always proportioned to the zeal of the search, but that may be predicted of many other results. There is an old superstition that to find a four-leaf clover and put it in the sole of the shoe brings good luck. A friend of the writer tells a different story. She says that soon after she discovered the coveted plant she lost her purse, containing several dollars, was attacked violently with toothache and was beaten disgracefully at a game called "Sancho Pedro," in which she considered herself a proficient.—*Ex.*

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

We would remind our friends and former patrons and the public generally, that we are still handling D. M. Osborne & Co.'s Reapers, Mowers and Binders, of which we have on hand a full line, covering all the latest improvements, which are added to these excellent machines every year.

We keep constantly on hand a line of extras for the above machines and make a specialty of repairing not only the Osborne machines, but all kinds of mowing and reaping machines.

We have always on hand a full line of knives for all makes of machines. We have a large stock of the very best Binder Twine, which we are offering for 15 cents per pound. Inviting all to examine our machines before purchasing elsewhere we are respectfully HARMAN & HASSERT. 4w.

Some Radicals around here are chuckling over the announcement that Col. A. J. Frick, had been re-appointed Deputy Collector of Revenue. There is nothing to exult over in this appointment. Mr. Staples, the lately appointed Collector, is new to the duties of his office, and it is a mark of prudence and sound judgment that he should, for a brief period at least, keep around him experienced subordinates. The position of Collector is a very responsible one, and a general and simultaneous change of deputies could not but result disastrously to the business of the district. And, although these positions will ultimately come into the possession of the Democracy, some little time will necessarily elapse before this is consummated.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

Elegant patterns of Momie cloth lap dusters at J. P. Woodring's.

No tax rate has yet been fixed by the Town Council. At the regular meeting last week an adjournment was had without appointing another date. The question will, therefore, go over for one month, or a special meeting must be called for the purpose.

Now that the time has come when the money ought to be coming into the Town Treasury, it would be in order for the Council to stop fooling and get down to business. The interests of no taxpayers requires any of the members of Council to persist longer in their stubborn refusal to do something, and further delay may necessitate an application to the court for a *mandamus* to compel the officers of the corporation to perform the duty imposed upon them by law. If the majority favor a low rate, let it be so fixed, and the close of the year will show the wisdom or folly of this. The solution of the difficulty ought to be no difficult matter. Any one who can make figures can easily estimate the expense of running the corporation for the year, and to lay a tax insufficient to meet these expenses would certainly not be wisdom. While the taxpayers demand an economical administration of town affairs, they do not want penuriousness, nor do they want an increase of the debt by a failure of the Council to provide for necessary running expenses and the payment of interest on bonds, &c. There must be a compromise some time on this matter, and why not at once? If each side will yield a little, a fair rate may be agreed upon, and the difficulty ended. A further refusal of both sides to adjust this matter will not be in the interests of the people, whom they are elected to represent, and will be simply an exhibition of stubbornness, not at all creditable to public officials.

The very best Binder Twine for sale at Harman & Hassert's for 15 cents per pound. 4w.

Charles Coleman has rented the Mountain hotel, one mile above the old Hess stand, near the head waters of Big Fishingcreek, and is prepared to accommodate travellers and fishermen, and boarders on reasonable terms. His address is Central, Columbia county, Pa May 23-4w

[Communicated.]

Moses W. Everett, son of Henry and Lina Everett, died June 2, 1885, of diphtheria, at Millertown, Pa., aged three years, 1 month and 29 days.

Little Moses was a favorite of ours, as he was of all who knew him. We can scarcely realize that we shall see him nomore. His gentle spirit has been wafted to a region where there is neither sickness or sorrow, but all is rest and peace. Ah, how true is this:

"Leaves have their time to fall
And flowers to wither at the north wind breath,
And stars to set; but thou hast all,
Aye, all time, for thine own, O death."

A SYMPATHIZING FRIEND.

When you visit Danville call at LEW WOODS' SHOE STORE, by the railroad crossing, and ask to see the following:

Misses' glove kid top, kid foxed, button shoes, size, 11-2, price	$1.00
Mens' calf boots, (solid,) size 6-11	2.00
Mens' balmorals, tap sole, standard cap toe, size 6-10, (big drive)	1.25
Mens' base ball shoes, size 6-10	1.00
Girls' button shoes, size 11-2, high cut "sole leather tip"	1.00
Womens' leather slippers	50

These are only a few of our regular bargains. Call and see us. The largest and cheapest stock of boots and shoes in Central Pennsylvania. Lew Woods' shoe store, by the R. R. crossing, Danville, Pa. June 12-3w

ANOTHER DISEASE-STRICKEN TOWN.—About a month ago the same disease which has raged in Plymouth made its appearance in Sugar Notch, a small mining town between Wilkes-Barre and Nanticoke. The disease has been steadily increasing until now twenty cases have been reported, but they are of a milder form than those at Plymouth. A strange feature of the outbreak is that it is confined to the most cleanly portion of the town. The doctors are of the opinion that the epidemic must have its origin in the rise of spring water, as all those who are ill with the disease have been using water from the springs for some time. Dr. Davis, of Wilkes-Barre, has secured for analysis bottles of water from the various springs in the immediate neighborhood, to which the fever is confined.

School Statements.

Printed statements for making the annual reports of school districts to post up, can be obtained at the COLUMBIAN office for 60 cents a dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price. 2 w

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that my son Ira Thomas aged 19 years, left my home nearly two years ago, and that any debts contracted by him will not be paid by me.

SAMUEL THOMAS,
June 12-2w* Fishingcreek township.

From the Espy Poet.

Pay the Master well,
And send the boys to school.
Likewise the school directors
Who make out the schedule,
Let off Collectors staff
To the Treasurer charge the whole,
Let him show personally
Where goes the Money all,
If two assessments must
Be made for House and School,
Two Balances would be
A better sort of rule,
Who is Mr. Funds
What sort of man is he,
Who says he Pays a Duplicate,
Seems odd how that can be.

Mimin.

Do locusts sting people?

D. C. Bond's new house is nearly completed.

Revs. Wagner and Hassinger stopped on their way home from Synod.

We think the weather has been very hot this week.

Cabbage plants are plenty with dull demand.

John Yohe, Jr., died of dropsy and heart disease on Monday. He leaves a wife and four children and a host of friends to mourn his loss. Just six weeks from last Monday his uncle, John Yohe, died of the same disease.

Harman & Hassert are selling the lightest draft Self-Binder in the market. 4w.

The New Postoffice.

The fixtures for the new postoffice arrived on Tuesday, and by night were all in position and ready for business. The early mail on Wednesday morning was the first one distributed under Mr. Clark's administration. Mr. Arthur Bloom, of Danville, has been employed as clerk, and as he has had experience in the business, no doubt everything will run smoothly.

The new office is located in McKinney's store room, and all the appointments are of a kind of which the public may well be proud. The frame work is of oiled ash, handsomely carved. There are 99 boxes with yale locks and 310 call boxes. At the point of the V is the general delivery window, and at the left the box delivery and the money order window. There is plenty of room for the Postmaster and his assistant and also the public. The office fixtures came from Connecticut and the mail rack from Wisconsin. No town in the State has a handsomer postoffice than Bloomsburg, thanks to Mr. Clark's enterprise.

Benton.

A. H. Fullmer, proprietor of the Millville hotel, and wife, were noticed in town Sunday.

A. D. Shultz, the wagonmaker, has removed to Conyngham, where he purposes to engage in his old occupation—the manufacturing of wagons, sleighs, etc.

George Carey and family, of Berwick, were spending the past week with friends and relatives in town.

Del Chapin and wife, of Schoolcraft, Mich., are home on a visit.

The ladies of the M. E. Church purpose holding a strawberry and ice cream festival on Saturday evening next. All are invited.

D. P. and George Crossley are still at their old stand and are doing a rushing business. Their excellent work is a sure guarantee of furtner patronage.

We wonder if the "Nameless" will be opened with a grand ball? Hope so.

C. S. O'Brien is reading medicine with Drs. T. C. and M. McHenry. "Cale" has a great amount of "push" and we know his labors will be crowned with abundant success.

Rev. Mr. Savidge is certainly the champion trout catcher of this section. Elias and J. J. put away your rods.

Charles McHenry's class in music numbers, at present, twenty-eight pupils.

Harness cleaned and oiled at J. P. Woodring's.

Expense of Funerals.

[Philadelphia Record.]

There are a thousand persons alive in Philadelphia to-day who will be dead and buried before a month rolls around. Any one who is curious enough to consider the average cost of these thousand prospective burials as it will be, compared with the cost as it might or should be, will find himself dealing with astonishing figures. To those sentimental persons who can find adequate expression for sorrow in the usual funeral expenditure perhaps no word of reason can be usefully addressed. For them the show of grief assuages grief. But the memory of the dead is best kept green by some serviceable help to the living. If half the money that is wasted in foolish display were devoted to the maintenance of better living, the dead would sleep no less peacefully, and the surviving friends would have profound reason for thankfulness.

easonable Advice.

In case of persons apparently drowned, they should be laid gently down, their wet clothing quickly torn off and dry blankets wrapped all around them. Then artificial respiration should be made by drawing the arms away from the sides, bringing the elbows up together above the head, pushing the arms down again and around, so that the elbows meet over the pit of the stomach, and so on at the rate of 16 times a minute. As the arms are brought down gentle but firm pressure should be made on the stomach just below the end of the breastbone.

In cases of heat or sunstroke lay the person in a cool shady place. Looser his clothing. Let the bystanders rub the arms and legs with pieces of ice wrapped in towels until the excessive heat of surface is allayed. Give twenty drops of aromatic spirits of hartshorn in a little water every twenty minutes or half hour. No effort to rise or walk should be allowed till the person is quite restored. Heartshorn is said to be better than brandy in cases of sunstroke.

Sheriff vs. Commissioners.

On the 11th day of June, 1883, the Commissioners of Columbia county entered into an agreement with Sheriff Mourey to pay him $20 per month for taking care of the jail, and doing such work as had been done for some time before that, by a man employed by the Commissioners. This arrangement was carried out until last April, when the new Board of Commissioners appointed William Barrett as janitor of the court house and jail, and notified the Sheriff of their action. About the 1st of June the Sheriff presented a bill for two months' pay, which the Commissioners refused to allow, and thereupon the Sheriff brought suit against the county before Guy Jacoby, Esq., and a hearing took place on Monday.

The Sheriff based his claim on the fact that his contract with the old Board of Commissioners was for the balance of his term of office, and the Commissioners refused to pay on the ground that the work was not satisfactorily performed, and that their predecessors had no right to make such a contract. There was no evidence offered at the hearing on behalf of the county. The Sheriff, the old Commissioners, and some other witnesses were examined on behalf of the plaintiff. The Justice has rendered no decision yet.

Council Proceedings.

Adjourned meeting of Council was held June 12th at 8 o'clock. The Committee on Blank Book report that they have procured a Blank Minute Book. The book was exhibited. Mr. Sterling moved that the report be accepted and an order drawn in favor of J. W. Raeder for same. Carried.

On motion, a building permit was granted to Paul E. Wirt. On motion of Mr. Hagenbuch, the President was ordered to instruct the Chief of Police to restrict the Police force to one man, except in cases of emergency.

On motion it was ordered that the Committee on Supplies purchase stone for street crossing at Second and Penn. streets.

On motion of Mr. Sharpless the tax rates were taken up in the order they had been proposed, viz:—11, 9 and 12 mills.

On 11 mills, aye, Hagenbuch, Sharpless, Moyer and Rupert, 4 votes. Nay, Rosenstock Sterner and Sterling, 3 votes, lost. On 9 mills, aye, Rosenstock, Sterner and Sterling, 3 votes. Nay, Hagenbuch, Moyer, Sharples and Rupert, 4 votes. Lost.

On 12 mills, aye, Moyer, Sharpless and Rupert, 3 votes. Nay, Rosenstock, Sterner, Sterling and Hagenbuch, 4 votes. Lost.

On motion adjourned.

Centralia.

"Gen'l. Lilly, Mr. Lentz and Son of Mauch Chunk spent Saturday visiting Logan and Centralia collieries.

Mr. Chas. Butler and wife of Park Place spent Sunday in town.

Mr. Benj. Camp and family of Mt. Carmel spent Sunday with Dr. Lashell.

Mr. Silliman of Shenandoah is visiting here and his time seems to be taken up considerably near the Post Office.

Mr. Chas. Hoffman smiles all over—"it's a boy.

Mr. George Maley, machinist at Centralia colliery, has been laid up the past week, from a strain received by lifting.

Capt. Heffner opened summer school on Monday morning last with a good attendance.

Pat'k. Curren is lying dangerously ill having contracted a heavy cold.

The M. and L. A. A. paraded on Monday evening, headed by State President Harris and the leading men of the order in a baraiche followed by the Centralia band and then the order which turned out five hundred strong. After parading the principal streets President Harris made an out door speech, which was received with much applause.

A large number will attend the game of base ball at Mt. Carmel, to-morrow afternoon.

Dr. Gwinner and Mr. Brown of town, Dr. Snyder and Mr. Kelley of Ashland, who have been rivals in the art of using the gun, tested their ability in that direction at Numidia on Saturday last, and as was anticipated Centralia folks came out ahead, by killing four birds to their opponents three "Score one for Doc," and his challenge is now open for the Mt. Carmel doctor.

The employees of the collieries round about will receive their pay to-morrow, but as we all know it will be very small as the collieries only worked fourteen days in the month of May.

The jumping on and off moving trains while passing through our borough is practiced to a large extent by boys, young men and even old men who have reached fifty years of age, and unless something is done to stop this endangering of life, we fear some person will be carried home killed or maimed for life. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Edward Donahoe one of the oldest residents of town removed to Park Place on Tuesday.

Yes, Bob is going to get married in the near future.

Lightstreet.

Childrens' day exercises were largely attended on Sunday last, the session was extended to the Sunday School hour in the afternoon.

Rev. Byer the new pastor of the M. E. church appears to be a zealous worker in the church.

H. E. Heacock is now engaged with Staddon Bros., of Williamsport running a wool wagon.

Since the heavy shower on Sunday night grass peeps up.

Clara, daughter of John Roup is still a great sufferer, for her age. Her disease no doubt is dropsy.

A. C. Hidlay our genial blacksmith up town now steps very light. Cause, lame back.

J. B. Ammerman improved his property by way of a new shanty.

Supt. Grimes still improves his property.

Tink, our tinner climbs very high. Look to your interest and call on Tink for spouting.

Sunday brought a summer heat.

Dusty roads and fast driving don't agree.

Rumor has it that our school board intend meeting to consider the building of a new school house.

Silas Young still keeps trade a moving, buying calves, poultry, &c.

Strawberries certainly will be dear unless the birds are restrained from stealing our neighbors'.

Florida Orange Groves.

THE PROFIT ARISING FROM THEIR CULTIVATION. SOME SUCCESSFUL GROWERS OF THE FRUIT.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A difference of opinion exists as to the number of trees which an acre will stand, but I think the soil inclosed within that space will afford ample nourishment for at least one hundred. Every tree will average about one thousand oranges yearly. I mean, of course, all trees over seven years of age. Speculators from Jacksonville will pay—well—about one cent apiece for oranges on the tree and pick and pack them themselves. One thousand oranges at one cent will bring $10. That makes $1,000 an acre. Now, when you consider that a grove requires little or no care, $1,000 clear a year is not a bad investment, eh?

Harriet Beecher Stowe has a grove on the St. Louis river, just above Palatka, from which she enjoys a handsome revenue annually, besides having a pleasant resort for the Winter months. Colonel Hart's grove, opposite Jacksonville, on the St. John's, is the oldest grove in the State. Some of the trees have borne as many as 8,000 oranges in one season. Quite profitable grove that. The Indian and Ocklawaha river fruit is the best and brings the highest price in the market. Most of the Florida stock—in fact, I may say all of it—is shipped to New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Very little, if any, ever gets out this way. The demand for our oranges is so great that were the entire State planted in oranges the yield would not be sufficient to supply the demand from the three cities mentioned. An orange grove is safer than a cattle ranche for an investment every time.

Susquehanna Synod.

Thursday morning's session was begun with usual devotional exercises. Roll was then called and delegates received as members of the Synod. There were present 38 ministers and 31 delegates and 21 advisory members. President L. H. Leisenring, of Lewisburg, gave his report, which was adopted. Tellers were appointed and the following officers elected: Rev. E. H. Leisenring, president; Rev. T. J. Frederick, secretary; J. C. Hall, treasurer. Addresses were made in the interest of home and foreign mission by Rev. I. P. Barnitz, Western Secretary of Home Missions and Prof. J. Richard, Secretary of Church Extension.

The first part of the afternoon session was devoted to the hearing of parochial reports. The committee in charge of Sunday schools reported having held a convention at Selinsgrove on September 30, 1884, with good results, and recommends that another committee be appointed and another Synodical Sunday school convention be held the latter part of September or the beginning of October. Revs. S. P. Hughes, of Williamsport, J. A. Wirt, of Hughesville and F. P. Manhart, of Bloomsburg, were appointed a committee and Williamsport selected as the place for holding the convention.

Reports of various committees were made and the session adjourned.

The evening session was occupied by an address on the subject of "Missions," and was conducted by Rev. J. N. Linker, of Nebraska. Rev. S. B. Barnitz, Western secretary, and Rev Prof. Richard, secretary of the board of extension.

Friday morning session was begun with devotional exercises, after which was a resolution in reference to the ill health of Rev. Eicholtz. The apportionment committee was instructed to apportion $200 for Orphans' Home, for the ensuing year, among the various congregations of the Synod. The balance of the morning was given to hearing reports.

A private session, with closed doors, was held in the afternoon.

The evening services consisted mainly of an address on the subject of "Education," by J. A. Wirt, of Hughesville.

Saturday morning session was opened as usual, after which a resolution was adopted that henceforth candidates for ordination be examined publicly one hour of each day during the sessions of the Synod from 9 to 10 a. m. Rev. J. W. Hutchinson, a licentiate of the Central Synod, was recommended for ordination. The following standing committees were appointed: Examining committee, Revs. F. P. Manhart, S. P. Hughes, P. Born, D. D., S. J. Harman and J. M. Steck; educational committee, Revs. M. L. Shindel, J. Yutzy, U. Myers, J. A. Roser; missionary committee, Revs. E. N. Leisenring, T. J. Frederick, J. C. Hill, Esq.; school committee, Revs. S. P. Hughes, F. P. Manhart, J. A. Molst. Hughesville was selected as the place for holding the Synod of 1886, and the second Wednesday of June made the first day of the session. Speakers were selected as follows: On Missions, Rev. J. B. Focht, alternate, Rev. F. P. Manhart; on Benevolence, Rev. J. C. Shindel, alternate, U. Myers; on Education, Rev. F. W. Staley, alternate, Rev. E. A. Sharretts; on ordination, Rev. S. P. Hughes, alternate, Rev. O. G. Shannon; Preparatory address, Rev. J. A. Koser, alternate, Rev. J. A. Adams; Communion sermon, Rev. M. O. Cressman, alternate, Rev. M. L. Shindel.

Rev. M. L. Shindel, J. C. Hill and B. F. Zarr, Esqs., were elected directors of Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

Rev. J. A. Adams and Rev. E. A. Sharetts were elected directors of Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove.

During the afternoon session the following statistics of the Synod were given: Number of ministers, 36; churches, 69; members, 7,766; baptisms during the year, 441; Sunday schools, 62; teachers, 843; scholars, 8,719; contribution of Sunday schools, $3,843.29; church apportionment raised, $3,732.83; for home missions, $1,007.75; foreign missions, $970.77; church extension, $776.57; beneficiary education, $634.18; Womans' Missionary Society, $956.40; synodical treasury, $133.19; pastors' found, $30,10; General Synod Treasury, $66.26; contingent fund at Gettysburg, $31.91; contigent fund at Missionary Institute, $24.31; Orphans' Home, Lloysville, $81.77; external objects, $10,-53.81; local objects, including pastors' salary, $53,010.63.

Saturday evening a preparatory sermon was given by Rev. J. V. Bodine.

Rev. P. Bore, D. D., occupied the Lutheran pulpit on Sunday morning; Rev. E. H. Leisenring the Methodist; Rev. J. A. Wirt, the Presbyterian; Rev. J. A. Koser, the Baptist; Rev. Prof. J. B. Focht, the Reformed; Rev. T. W. Staley, the Reformed at Catawissa; Rev. J. M. Steck, the Lutheran at Catawissa; Rev. S. G. Shannon, the Lutheran at Espy; Rev. J. C. Shindel, the Lutheran at Buckhorn. In the afternoon Rev. H. A. Dietterich preached the communion sermon, after which the liturgical service was conducted by President Leisenring and the Synodical communion held. In the evening Rev. S. P. Hughes preached in the Methodist church; Rev. M. S. Cressman in the Reformed; Rev. S. G. Shannon in the Presbyterian; Rev. W. H. Schoch preached the ordination sermon in the Lutheran church, after which the President conducted the liturgical exercises, as provided by the General Synod, and M. L. Smucker and Hutchison were ordained to the gospel ministry by the imposition of the hands of the Reverend President, Secretary and Pastor Loci.

Monday forenoon a session of about two hours was held. Some educational and benevolent work was considered. $100 was given for Rev. Wenner's work among the poor Germans in New York City, and the charges were directed to secure the amounts needed to complete the gift of $500.00 to a Chicago mission.

Synod finally adjourned at 10 a. m. by uniting in the Lord's prayer and receiving the benediction from the President.

Childrens' Day.

June 7th was observed as "Children's Day," at Wesley Chapel. Notwithstanding the rain, the church was comfortably filled. The exercises were so good that it was moved and adopted that "the programme be published in one of the county papers." The church was well decorated. The music, led by Mrs. Getty and Mrs. Derrick, was inspiring. The printed programme, published by the M. E. Board of Education, was followed in the main, but some special exercises were introduced, which added greatly to the interest. They were as follows:

An address of "Welcome," A. Keller.
Response. T. Mendenhall.
Solo and chorus. Frank Bridleman.
The Sower. G. Baker.
Consider the Lillies. B. Robbins.
Little things. J. Mendenhall.
God's goodness. A. Derrick.
What Can I do for Jesus. E. Richie.
Gesture recitation. R. Faus.
Children's Day. R. Faus.
Gifts for Jesus. T. Mendenhall.
Childrens' Good Deeds. E. Faus.
God's Banner of Love. Recited by five young ladies, who each held a beautiful banner, inscribed with the word, "Love."
Address to Flowers. L. Johnson.
Closing Address. T. Faus.

G. Faus made the "Collection" speech, and after the collection—a most important feature—which amounted to $2.64—we adjourned.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Hetlerville.

The boys of Cherry lane are hauling props for Hartzel Bros. They are rattling them down.

J. L. Snyder and G. B. Swank are busily engaged in making rail road ties.

Prof. Hicks of Baltimore delivered a lecture at this place on last Saturday, subject "Temple of time." Those present report a good speech. He promises to return soon and deliver another lecture. He also intends enlarging his map. It is a well put up map.

M. B. Hetler is building quite a fine house on the old Hollocher farm. It is in a fair way to be finished before the snow falls again.

We are informed that Mr. M. M. Hartzel went to Falls Run city and Gowen. He reports having a good time; he visited the falls at that point and states that they are a very grand sight to see. He also states that the locusts are very full; he even brought three along with him, but they were seen here before he got home with his.

The harvest of all kinds looks very promising through this section of the county.

Mr. Miller the supervisor of this end of the township is nearly done working the roads and they look better than they did for a number of years.

We are informed that W. E. Mowry had company from prayer meeting on Sunday evening, the 14th. Pretty well done. Will, go again; may be you will do better next time.

The 17 year locusts have made their appearance here rather early and have commenced their mournful songs. We would inform each and every one to take a good look at them for they will not get a chance to see them for 17 long years again. We are informed that they have stung some people in New London and caused their death.

Miss Lizzie Bodine was the guest of Mrs. Miller of this place for a few days.

All kinds of reaper sections can be had at Harman & Hassert's. 4w.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies' Lace Mitts, black and in colors, at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

The Fan, largest one in the county, to be seen at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

FERTILIZER.

J. Richmond's, formerly Coe & Richmond's, fertilizers, are equal to the best in the market and can be bought at fair prices. Special terms for car lots. Call on or address, A. P. Young, Millville, Columbia County, Pa.
June 19-3w*

New line of Batiste Dress Goods, new line of Percales and Linen Finished Calicoes, just in at I. W. Hartman & Son's.

I. W. Hartman & Son are leaders in White Dress Goods this season.

I. W. Hartman & Son's Fancy Department is attracting the ladies from all the towns in the county. Go and see their stock.

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 15, 1885.

Why sell goods for less than their value? To sell them.

Why sell them for half? Why throw away so large a part of the money? To sell them quickly.

Why sell them so quickly? Various reasons. To bring here two million people a month when trade is said to be dull. To keep trade lively; to banish dullness. Sometimes we buy for half; it's fair, then, to sell for half. The faster we sell the more we buy; and the more we buy the cheaper we buy. Sometimes we get "stuck," as the boys and merchants say; and then we are glad to get half of our money back. But the best reply includes them all—to make the store a resort for every citizen, every neighbor, every visitor, every traveler—to make it the talk of the town and country—to make our people say in Bon Marché, in the Louvre, in Whiteley's, "it isn't like Wanamaker's."

But we seek a larger result than mere notoriety. We mean to have it understood from one end of the land to the other that here is the place to buy, not only because one's money goes further here, but also because the things we keep are new and fresh and sound and right.

Our name already stands for a certain forwardness in trade. We mean to have it stand for thoroughness every way. We mean to have salesmen saying over their counters a thousand miles away, as they say already in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Reading, Trenton, Harrisburg, "we sell our goods on Wanamaker's principles."

There's a higher aim and a farther reach than the selling of much for little. It is to have whatever we sell reliable, right. We fixed that aim and set that reach when we made the rule: *Bring back whatever you get if you'd rather have the money you paid for it.* If we honestly hold to that and manage our business capably, we know the country is ours.

Big! big! big! big! big!—bigger yet—biggest! Bigger than biggest! It'll stay biggest! There!

A stunning 25-cent cotton dress-stuff for 10 cents a yard! It is stunning? It is very marked. Not everybody wants to wear it. But they who do like it, like it very much indeed.

No, it isn't stunning—it's breezy; it's bright; it's light in look, and stout in fact; it's a dashing rough-and-tumble stuff for the sea and mountain, where the air is strong and cool, where the spirits are free and unconstrained, where manners are easy, where real propriety rules as rigidly as ever but Mrs. Grundy's power is gone and forgotten.

It's as bright and easy and proper a dress-stuff as any that skips the sands or climbs the cliffs—It's Tennis stripes! inch-wide and three-quarter inch-wide; these colors:

navy-blue and cream
garnet and cream
cardinal and cream
brown and cream
black and cream

A bit of history. When Tennis stripes began, they came from Scotland at fifty to seventy-five cents a yard. Then the Yankees made them at twenty-five—not exactly the same—the Yankees beat the Scotch. Now Tennis stripes are as nice and jaunty as ever. They haven't gone down in favor; but one particular Yankee mill the other day had a little lot of as pretty and perfect Tennis stripes as ever you saw; and nobody happened to want them. Perhaps it was late. We were just in the nick of time. Isn't it odd that merchandise tumbles out of the sky so?

New, fresh, perfect Tennis stripes that nobody dreams of getting for less than twenty-five cents a yard for ten cents! Enough for several days at least.

Northwest from the center.

Cashmere shawls, at $1.50; not so coarse as you think; cream, peach, sky-blue, navy-blue, cardinal, crimson, drab, gray. Finer, of course, up to $5; and French chudda, $3 to $5.

1303 Chestnut, second floor. Take car.

Dusters.—The duster for least money just now is of gingham, gray chambray, 75 cents. The price is too little by half. We have but few and shall have no more for the money. Linen are next, $1 to $4; but linen are not so popular lately. Mohair are better, $2 to $8; unless money is plenty, then pongee, $8 and $10.

1301 Chestnut.

Girls' dresses and coats are down a quarter or more; about two thirds of all we have are down. We had our choice—stop selling as others do, or put the prices down. If we stop, we keep some thousands of garments over. If we put the prices down, we double our trade, begin another season when everybody else is stopped. We can buy the manufacturers' leftover things—sell double the quantity, new and fresh clothing. Thousands of people want these very things and money is scarce with them. They are glad to save a quarter of it.

1306 and 7 Chestnut.

A common trick in the furniture business is to have an extragood bed-room suite at a popular price. We've been trying it. A while ago we bought 2200 ash and cherry suites and sold them for $25 a suite. They were considered worth about $35. It isn't common to buy so many. That was the secret of price.

We have the first of 1000 better suites ($5 better), these also of ash and cherry (the ash are here, and the cherry will be shortly); and these we sell for $25—a forty-dollar suite for twenty-five dollars!

Now there's a trick in our furniture trick that isn't the trick of the average furniture-trickster. He puts the brag suite in his window and marks the little price in big figures on it; and, when you go in to buy he coaxes or wheedles you off to something else; and you, forgetting the suite and the price in the window, buy something that pleases *him* better. Or, if you don't forget the window, and w'n't be coaxed or wheedled, you find the suite in the window really isn't for sale! Its business there is to advertise the other stuff—it isn't for sale.

Our trick is a great deal better than his. It's a splendid trick. We only wish we could play it in all our buying and selling. We do, wherever we get the opportunity. This bedroom suite is about the cleverest trick we know of.

West side, second floor. Take car northwest from center,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants bed-bugs.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, drop

A Singular Book.

SCINTILLATING WITH SARCASM AND BRILLIANT WITH TRUTH.

New York Correspondence American Rural Home.

Chap. I. "Has Malaria;" goes to Florida.

Chap. II. "Overworked;" goes to Europe.

Chap. III. "Has Rheumatism; goes to Ems.

Chap. IV. "Has a row with his Doctor!

The above chapters, Mr. Edito, I find in a book recently published by an anonymous author. I have read a deal of sarcasms in my day but I never read anything equal to the sarcasm herein contained. I suspect the experience portrayed is a personal one; in short, the author intimates as much on page 31. Let me give you a synopsis:

"Malaria" as it states, is the cloak with which superficial physicians cover a multitude of ill feelings which they do not understand, and do not much care to investigate. It is also a cover for such diseases as they can not cure. When they advise their patient to travel or that he has overworked and needs rest and is probably suffering from malaria, it is a confession of ignorance or of inability. The patient goes abroad. The change is a tonic, and for a time he feels better. Comes home. Fickle appetite, frequent headaches, severe colds, cramps, sleeplessness, irritability, tired feelings, and general unfitness for business are succeeded in due time by alarming attacks of rheumatism which flits about his body regardless of all human feelings.

It is muscular,—in his back. Articular,—in his joints. Inflammatory, my! how he fears it will fly to his heart! Now off he goes to the springs. The doctor sends him there, of course, to get well; at the same time he does not really want him to die on his hands!

That would hurt his business!

Better for a few days. Returns. After a while neuralgia transfixes him. He bloats cannot breathe; has pneumonia; cannot walk; cannot sleep on his left side; is fretful; very nervous and irritable; is pale and flabby; has frequent chills and fevers; everything about him seems to go wrong; becomes suspicious; musters up strength and demands to know what is killing him!

"Great heaven!" he cries, "why have you kept me so long in ignorance?"

"Because," said the doctor, "I read your fate five years ago. I thought best to keep you comfortable and ignorant of the facts."

He dismisses his doctor, but too late! His fortune has all gone to fees.

But him, what becomes of him?

The other day a well known Wall Street banker said to me "it is really astonishing how general bright's disease is becoming. Two of my personal friends are now dying of it. But it is not incurable I am certain, for my nephew was recently cured when his physicians said recovery was impossible. The case seems to me to be a wonderful one. This gentleman formerly represented his government in a foreign country. He knows, appreciates and declares the value of that preparation, because his nephew, who is a son of Danish Vice-Consul Schmidt, was pronounced incurable when the remedy, Warner's safe cure, was begun. "Yes" said his father, "I was very skeptical but since taking that remedy the boy is well."

I regret to note that ex-President Arthur is said to be a victim of this terrible disease. He ought to live but the probabilities are that since authorized remedies can not cure him, his physicians will not advise him to save his life, as so many thousands have done, by the use of Warner's Safe cure which Gen. Christiansen, at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s, told me he regarded "as a wonderful remedy."

Well. I suspect the hero of the book cured himself by the same means. The internal evidence points very strongly to this conclusion.

I cannot close my notice of this book better than by quoting his advice to his readers:

"If, my friend, you have such an experience as I have portrayed, do not put your trust in physicians to the exclusion of other remedial agencies. They have no monopoly over disease and I personally know that many of them are so very 'conscientious' that they would far prefer their patients should go to Heaven direct from their powerless hands than that they should be saved to earth by the use of any 'unauthorized' means."

And that the author's condemnation is too true, how many thousands duped, and yet rescued, as he was, can personally testify?

Owners of horses in cities have long learned economy in the use of hay feed, which might be profitably imitated by many farmers. Having to buy everything that they feed, city people soon learn to calculate closely as to comparative cost and efficiency of feed. Too many farmers act as if hay was produced with little or no expense. Should they reckon the interest on high priced land, and the labor in securing the crop, they might easily find their home grown hay the costliest feed their teams could eat. Most farmers are averse to selling hay, which is usually proper enough, as this has a tendency to exhaust their soils, but they have no such prejudice against selling the coarser grains, that take from the soil a greater value than the same weight of the best timothy hay. Hence they feed hay and sell grain under the mistaken notion that this is the best way to maintain the fertility of their farms. They should know and consider that the manure from a ton of wheat bran or wheat middlings, contains more of the valuable elements of plant food than the manure from a ton of timothy hay. We are not advising farmers to sell hay, but a plan of feeding which substitutes grain or wheat middlings for less valuable feed will enable them to get more work from their teams, make more valuable manure from their stock, and thus enable them to do better farming in every respect.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Buy your seeds of a trustworthy dealer.

The Holstein is a good cow for family use.

Have your garden bed mellow, rich and clean.

Maples are rapid growers and make a fair shade.

Unbolted flour is said to be a good substitute for bees in the place of farina.

Do not plough and cultivate your land when it is too wet.

It is better not to trust to onion seed two years old.

Laws Passed.

The following Senate bills were passed finally on Monday:

Enabling citizens of the United States and Pennsylvania corporations authorized to hold real estate to hold and convey titles which had been held by aliens and corporations, and authorized by law to hold the same.

To prevent the catching of speckled trout in April, May and June.

To prevent the establishment of joints, booths or other places for the smoking or other use of opium.

To prohibit willful and malicious injury to oil, gas, or water wells, tanks, pipes, and machinery connected therewith,

Providing for stay of execution on judgments before magistrates.

MALARIAL POISON.

The principal cause of nearly all sickness at this time of the year has its origin in a disordered Liver, which, if not regulated in time, great suffering wretchedness and death will ensue. A gentleman writing from South America says: "I have used your Simmons' Liver Regulator with good effect, both as a prevention and cure for Malarial Fevers on the Isthmus of Panama."

TAKE

Simmons' Liver Regulator

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICIE.

An Effectual Specific

FOR

MALARIAL FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, &c.

If you feel drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver or "biliousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as to take

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

It is given with safety, and the happiest results to the most delicate infant. It takes the place of quinine and bitters of every kind. It is the cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Phila,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

may 99-1y

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

PRICE LIST OF

ROOFING SLATE

On Cars at Quarry.

No. 1 Slate	$3.00 to $4.00
No. 1 Rib Slate	3.00 to 3.25
Seconds	2.00
No. 2 Rib Slate	2.50

J. L. HULL,

25 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa

may 22-1y

TEA AND COFFEE A handsome VASE LAMP given with a 5 order of Tea and Coffee. An Iron Stone CHAMBER SET, 10 pieces, or a TEA SET, 44 pieces, or a handsome BRONZE HANGING LAMP given with a $10 order. A CHAMBER SET of 10 pieces, with blue, maroon or pink band or an IRON STONE CHINA TEA SET of 56 pieces, or a GLASS SET of 50 pieces given with a $15 order. HANDSOME PREMIUMS, consisting of Decorated China Ware in Tea Sets, also Dinner and Tea Sets combined, and Chamber Sets, etc., etc., given with orders for $18, $20, $25, $28 and $50. Send for circular, which will give you full particulars. GRAND UNION TEA COMPANY, 25 South Main St., Wilkes Barre, Pa. headquarters 30 Front street, New York City. **CLUB ORDERS**

may 15-1y

Summer Resorts.

GLENDALE COTTAGE.

No. 10, Massachusetts Avenue Atlantic City, N. J., fine location, three Ocean views, two squares to bathing, boating, pier and light house, fine accommodations and first class board, $7 to $10. Board and rooms as heretofore. 1229 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or No. 10 Massachusetts Ave., Atlantic City, N. J., formerly from Williamsport.

June 5-1m MRS. C. D. THOMAS.

B. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 6, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 1y

June 12-4w r

Scranton House,

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—

Victor Koch, Proprietor.

Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.

Meals to order at all hours. Ladies and Gents Restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.

Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. March 30-1y

ALL KIND OF JOB PRINTING

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THIS OFFICE.

Amputation of the Leg,

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a fool will affect to despise it. Mr. Abram Ellsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh-bone, and the suffering man looked forward, not without apparent reason, to death as his only delivery. The family physicians refused to amputate the limb, asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. David KENNEDY, of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion and amputated the limb. The Doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific FAORITE REMEDY to afford tone and strength to the system and prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Ellsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. This gentleman's disease was the offspring of foul blood, and Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy his life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Favorite Remedy. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a bottle. Bear in mind the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

To keep the blood pure is the principal end of inventions and discoveries in medicine. To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "FAVORITE REMEDY." It removes all impurities of the Blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, Dyspepsia and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO.,

Offer to the Trade their Fine Brand of Cigars.

The Landres,
Henry Clay,
Normal,
Samson, and
Cosmopolitan

Fine Fruits and Fine Confectionery on hand. Fresh every week. Bloomsburg, Pa. Feb. 27

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o:—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

TONSORIAL ROOMS.

THE OLD STAND

under the Exchange Hotel, still takes the lead. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Dyeing, Shampooing and all work in my line promptly and neatly done.

BILLIARD & POOL TABLES.

James Reilly,

Jan 30-tf Proprietor.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Manufacturers of

CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS.

SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.

First-class work always on hand.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

Prices reduced to suit the times.

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

This remedy contains no injurious drugs.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A quick Relief. A positive Cure.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation wherever known, displacing all other preparations. It is a creamy substance. A particle is applied into each nostril, causing no pain and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail, or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

may29-4w d

COURSEN, CLEMONS & CO.

Limited,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Window Glass, and Plated-ware.

The 56 candle-power marsh electric lamp.

The celebrated Pinafore Burner.

Bird Cages, Fruit Jars.

422 Lackawanna Avenue. SCRANTON, Pa.

may 1-1y

KEYSTONE ACADEMY.

A school for both sexes. Separate building of brick, heated by steam, for the use of Ladies.

PROPERTY COST $50,000.

Prepares

For BUSINESS For COLLEGE,

—AND—

FOR TEACHING.

Special attention paid to students whose school privileges have been limited.

CLASS IN PHYSIOLOGY EACH TERM.

Location Exceptionally Healthful.

COST TO BOARDERS

PER YEAR $154.

Reduced rates on D. L. & W. R. R., Seventeenth year begins August 5. For catalogue or information address

REV. JOHN H. HARRIS, Pa. D.

FACTORYVILLE, PA.

May 29, 3m.

"Maryland, My Maryland."

* * * "Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

"My wife!"

"Who?"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"

Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed!"

"Withered and aged!"

"Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had

"Lost!"

"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-timed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be fouund in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I aan flat'er equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain

C. L. JAMES,

BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Clothing for Everybody

With a large and varied stock of Clothing for Men of every trade, for Boys and Children of all ages, we are quite certain of meeting the demands of every class of buyers at prices that must give satisfaction.

A. C. YATES & CO.

602, 604, 606 CHESTNUT St.,

3-6 Philadelphia.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you,

SCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh,

CATARRH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS SORES "At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.

SORE EYES Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

SUPERIOR

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, MAGIC LANTERNS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS.

Drawing Instruments, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

feb6-1y

$50 REWARD.

—FOR—

Every Ounce of Adulteration

—IN THE—

New Process Soap

THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR.

MADE ONLY BY

Gowans & Stover,

Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

April 10-1-yr r

Read and Save Money,

Now is the time to Build.

—:o:—

No 1 German Pine Siding 5 or 6 in. wide	$17 00 per m.
No 1 ¼ inch siding planed,	14 00 "
" Hemlock German siding, 6 inch	14 00 "
" " flooring,	14 00 "
" white pine "	17 00 "
" yellow "	16 00 "
" surfaced pine boards,	17 00 "
" sawed pine shingles,	3 00 "
No 2 " " "	2 50 "
No 3 " " "	1 75 "
No 1 sap sawed pine shingles,	1 75 "
" hemlock sawed "	2 00 "
" heart shaved pine " from $5 00 to 7 00	"
" sap " " " 3 00 to 4 50	"
" hemlock " " " 4 00 to 4 50	"
" shingle lath,	2 75 "
" plastering lath,	2 00 "
Hemlock fencing,	9 50 "
" guaged fencing 6 inch wide,	10 00 "
" boards 10 to 12 inch wide,	10 00 "
" bills any size from $10 00 to 11 00	"

—:o:—

I keep a full stock of the above kinds of Lumber always on hand, and will sell at these prices during year of 1885.

—:o:—

H. B. LOW,

Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.

apr 3-6m

JOB WORK NEATLY

EXECUTED AT

THIS OFFICE

The Wheat Crop.

The outlook for wheat this year is not promising. The late spring has greatly injured the prospects in this direction. Winter wheat has not been so poor in years. Careful observers predict only about half the average crop of both kinds. The *Farmers' Review* gives a survey of all the Western and Southern wheat-growing States. Reports have been received from over three thousands correspondents covering every wheat-producing county in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, which, together with a very accurate and recent summary from the Associated Press, it is believed, makes one of the most complete reports ever prepared. The *Review* says: "The gloomiest views which have been advanced concerning the winter wheat outlook for 1885 must now be accepted as the most accurate. The promising conditions of 1884 have this season been completely reversed. The absolute uniformity of the returns indicates that the outlook for the winter sown wheat, this year, is the worst in ten years, and it may be now set down as positive that, under the most favoring conditions, the total winter and spring wheat yield is to fall considerably under the short crop of 1881, when the total product was 380,000,000 bushels. With the exception of Michigan, Oregon and Washington Territory, on the far western slope, the causes leading to a decreased output of winter wheat are almost identical. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri the ground was clear of snow during the severely cold weather at the close of the winter, which was followed by dry, cold winds later on. There was also a decreased acreage, owing to the low prices which prevailed for the crop of 1884."

Another estimate by reliable authority of the probable wheat yield of the United States for 1885 places the crop of winter wheat at 231,000,000 bushels; of spring wheat, 130,000,000 bushels; total, 361,000,000 bushels. The United States Department of Agriculture officially reports the crop of 1884: winter wheat 370,000,000 bushels; spring wheat, 143,000,000; total of winter and spring, 553,000,000 bushels. From these figures it will be seen that the crop of 1885 compared with that of 1884, will show a shortage in winter wheat of 139,000,000; spring wheat, 13,000,000 bushels; total 152,000,000 bushels. The average wheat yield of the United States for five years past is 461,000,000 bushels. The estimate shows a shortage compared with the average crop for five years of 100,000,000 bushels.

From a close computation, and taking the most cheerful view of the situation, the winter wheat yield for the present year will not greatly exceed two hundred million bushels, and the absolute percentages from the most trustworthy sources indicate that the yield will fall somewhat under than over the figures given.

African Words.

Can you tell me how to pronounce the names of persons and places that we read about in the travels of African explores? I am particularly perplexed by such words as Kbakka, Mtesa, and Nzige.

English writers generally spell African words in accordance with Bishop Steere's simple rules. Under this system consonants are pronounced as in English and vowels as in Italian. The accent is invariably upon the penultimate syllable. In the words cited pronounced Kbakka, giving the least possible sound to the vowel introduced. The letters m and n, followed by a consonant, are pronounced as a separate syllable, with an obscure vowel sound. Thus in Mtsea pronounce the first syllable with the lips closed

---

It was on a train leaving Baltimore the other day. A passenger had his baggage piled upon the seat so as to occupy the whole of it. Along came a man looking for some place to stow himself away. Halting in front of the seat, he took in the situation, and said:

"Sir! I knew your father!"

"Did you? Pretty fair man my father was."

"Yes, sir, I knew him. He got his start in life by making and selling itch ointment."

"Ah! you must have known him sure. Sit down—take half the seat and welcome. I'm real glad to meet one of my father's most profitable patients."

It was strange that he wouldn't accept the offer, but for same reason he wouldn't.

A smoothbore is held in less estimation than a rifled one. But it is useless to attempt to rifle the smooth bore that the newspaper office knows.

"What is an epistle?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of her class. "The wife of an apostle," replied a young hopeful.

The cheerful alacrity with which a young man will guide his best girl toward a milliner's show window before they are married, is equalled only by the marvellous skill with which he will steer her away from it after she is his wife.

Philosophy stutters and grows weak in the knees when it tries to explain why a granger has to have a black patch on a blue pair of pantaloons, and vice versa.

A lady lately cleared her house of flies by putting honey on her husband's whiskers when he was asleep. The flies stuck fast, and when he went out the flies went off with him.

PARKER'S TONIC

A Pure Family Medicine that never Intoxicates.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take Parker's Tonic at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives, it may save yours.

HISCOX & CO.,

163 William Street, New York.

50c, and $1 sizes, at all dealers in medicines. Great saving in buying dollar size.

may 29-4w d

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's, hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-1y

ELEGANT NEW SPRING STYLES

—IN MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S—

CLOTHING,

AT NEED ONLY TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Pretty Suits for Children,
Handsome Suits for Boys.
Best Goods, Latest Styles,
Neatest Fits.

The Merchant Tailoring Establishment

Is now Replete in

SPRING NOVELTIES,

HANDSOME DRESS SUITINGS,

DURABLE BUSINESS SUITINGS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLE,

PERFECT FITS.

FULL SATISFACTION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

—AT THE—

Popular Clothing Store

—OF—

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Fine Carriages, Buggies and Wagons. At this Repository may be seen a large and varied selection of

VEHICLES FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE

from the best Manufactories. Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the goods, or to

Write for Information and Prices.

apr. 3, '85-1y

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For the Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and Vose & Son Pianos. World-renowned Estey Organs, Violins, Accordeons and Sheet Music. Celebrated White, New High Arm Davis, New Home, Royal St. John, and Light Running Domestic Sewing Machines. Needles, oil and attachments for all makes of Sewing Machines.

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C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

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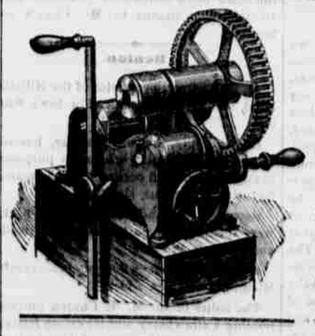

ISRAEL BITTENBENDER,

Store and Warerooms, No. 128 Franklin Avenue

Also Warerooms 131 Franklin Ave. and 105 Center Street.

SCRANTON, PA.

Anything to make up a new wagon or repair an old, in stock.

Bar Iron, and Steel Bolts, Bolt Ends, Lag Screws, Turnbuckle's Horse Shoes, and all Blacksmith supplies.

Apr 24-1y

RUPTURE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 19 Dexter St.

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN—Dear Friend: I am sorry, Doctor, you have left Boston. Persons continue to come to my house to inquire respecting you, while many others write me. Many who left me said they would surely seek your aid. Your success has been wonderful, and I am quite sure without a parallel. After receiving your treatment I was relieved from suffering which was fast taking my life. I have no idea I should be living had you not taken my case in hand. I weigh now 170 pounds, over thirty pounds more than then. I think you must receive a great amount of happiness from the relief given and gratitude rendered.

You owe it to my son in Boston, who has known many of your patients before and after healing that I applied to you. "Go," said he, "to Dr. Sherman; he is doing wonders." I had failed of help from a dozen others and doubted, but he would not let me rest till I went. I bless the day I did so. It is to me a mystery, Doctor, that you have so wonderfully out-distanced all in your profession.

I hope your life will long be spared to relieve sufferers, and thus bless the world. Most affectionately and gratefully yours, REV. JOHN ALDEN.

The Rev. John Alden's case was quite as bad as Mr. James Corbett's, in Dr. Sherman's Illustrated book. Those who value humanity from strangulated rupture, the injury trusses inflict, and the comforts of physical soundness should lose no time in securing the benefits of Dr. Sherman's treatment and remedies. His book, containing likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, with evidence of his success and indorsements from distinguished physicians, clergymen, merchants, farmers, engineers and others, is expressed to those who send 10 cents. Dr. Sherman can be consulted daily at his office, 251 Broadway, New York, except Thursdays and Fridays, when he will be in Philadelphia, office 834 Walnut street. NOTE.—No operation or detention from business. Patients from a distance can receive treatment and leave for home same day. June 12-4w d

PATENTS,

obtained and all patent business attended to for moderate fees.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

an 9-1y

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES,

OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.

Suitable for

Yards,

Cemetery Lots

and

Public Grounds.

—:o:—

The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.

Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address

Address

S. M. HESS,

BLOOMSBURG PA.

May 3-1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect April 6th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.00 p. m.; Washington, 6.00 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.40 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and Intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.50 p. m.; Baltimore 6.55 p. m.; Washington, 8.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.30 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation (daily, for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.00 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.30 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.30 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—Nawa Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.35 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Waverly and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday night for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m. with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 10.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.40 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.35 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.15 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.32 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.37 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.05 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.40 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.08 p. m., Sunbury 1.00 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.45 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.15 p. m., Sunbury 5.10 m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	1 30	9 25	....Scranton....	5 50	9 40	2 35
8 54	1 24	9 19	....Belleview....	5 55	9 45	2 25
8 48	1 19	9 14	....Taylorville....	6 01	9 50	2 39
8 40	1 14	9 09	....Lackawanna....	6 09	9 56	2 38
8 33	1 09	8 59	....Plitston....	6 17	10 04	2 46
8 27	12 57	8 53	....West Pittston....	6 23	10 09	2 51
8 22	12 52	8 48	....Wyoming....	6 28	10 14	2 56
8 17	12 47	8 43	....Maltby....	6 32	10 17	3 00
8 12	12 43	8 38	....Bennett....	6 36	10 21	3 04
8 08	12 40	8 35	....Kingston....	6 41	10 25	3 08
8 08	12 37	8 35	....Kingston....	6 48	10 25	3 06
8 02	12 34	8 30	Plymouth June	6 50	10 29	3 12
7 59	12 31	8 27	....Plymouth....	6 53	10 32	3 15
7 54	12 29	8 21	....Avondale....	7 00	10 37	3 20
7 50	12 15	8 17	....Nanticoke....	7 05	10 41	3 24
7 43	12 07	8 10	Hunlock's Creek	7 12	10 48	3 32
7 38	12 02	8 04	....Shickshinny....	7 21	10 57	3 42
7 18	11 42	7 47	....Beck's Ferry....	7 47	11 10	3 57
7 11	11 35	7 41	....Beach Haven....	7 53	11 18	4 05
7 04	11 28	7 34	....Berwick....	8 00	11 28	4 10
6 58	11 22	7 27	....Briar Creek....	8 04	11 32	4 16
6 54	11 18	7 23	....Willow